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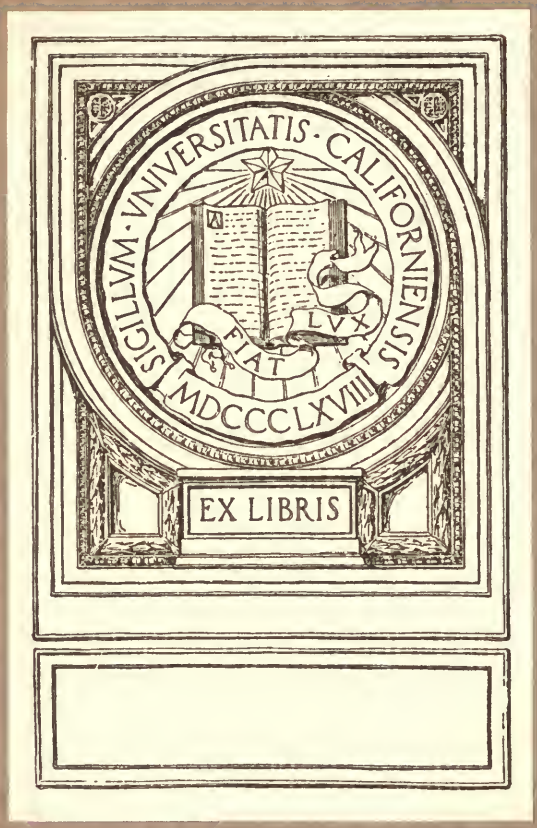
A CATALOGUE OF
Lincolniana

THOMAS F. MADIGAN
2 East 54th St., Corner Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: Wickersham 1812-3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A CATALOGUE OF
LINCOLNIANA

Springfield, Ill. May 26. 1860

Hon. C. M. Clay.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 21st is received, and for which I sincerely thank you— The humblest of all whose names were before the Convention, I shall, in the canvass, and especially afterwards, if the result shall devolve the administration upon me, need the support of all the talent, popularity, and courage, North and South, which is in the party; and it is with sincere gratification that I receive the strong indication of your unwavering purpose to stand for the right— Your Obt. Servt.

A. Lincoln

Autograph Letter of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
to Cassius M. Clay
(See No. 16)

A CATALOGUE OF
Lincolniana

with an essay on
LINCOLN AUTOGRAPHS
BY
THE REV. DR. WILLIAM E. BARTON

THOMAS F. MADIGAN
2 East 54th St., Corner Fifth Ave.
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Abbreviations: A.L.S. — Autograph Letter Signed; L.S. — Letter Signed; A.D.S. — Autograph Document Signed; D.S. — Document Signed; MS. — Manuscript; n.d. — no date; n.y. — no year; 4to — quarto; 8vo — octavo; 12mo — duodecimo; pp. — pages. The autographs listed herein are guaranteed to be absolutely genuine and as described. Unless otherwise mentioned, all autographs are in excellent condition. *Prices are net* and include carriage. Autographs will be sent on approval to responsible persons without obligation to purchase. The autographs here described comprise but a very small fraction of my stock. A list of your "wants" will bring an interesting report.

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE TORCH PRESS
CEDAR RAPIDS
IOWA

GREAT captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes;
These all are gone, and, standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American."

— JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL:
Ode Recited at the Harvard Commemoration,
July 21, 1865.

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LINCOLN AUTOGRAPHS

By Rev. Dr. William E. Barton
Author of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," etc.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a prolific writer. Specimens of his handwriting are extant from the days when as a schoolboy he began to write and cypher, until the very day of his death, under which date an infrequent signature comes now and then into market. Not less than five times he wrote his youthful jingle:

Abraham Lincoln,
His hand and pen;
He will be good,
But God knows when.

He may have learned this from his father, who, as a young man may have copied it from one James Wilson when the latter was under indictment charged with counterfeiting, and Thomas Lincoln was employed to guard him. Wilson used this jingle, and became associated with the Lincoln family (for he was held not guilty of the charge against him) and his daughter married John Hanks who later split rails with Abraham Lincoln. That quatrain, popular at the time, Abraham Lincoln picked up as a lad and wrote again and again. He wrote remarkably well, too, considering the general nature of his schooling and the implements with which he had to write. The home-made ink has faded, but is still clear; and the goose-quill pens, not always well pointed, served to make a signature unmistakably genuine. As a boy he signed "Abraham Lincon," never "Abe Lincoln" or "Abram Lincoln." Later he almost always signed his letters "A. Lincoln" and reserved "Abraham Lincoln" for his documents. Once in a long time to a very near friend he signed "Lincoln." In this form he signed his love-letters to Mary Owens, and sometimes in a legal matter he signed a brief letter, "Lincoln."

Lincoln wrote slowly and carefully. He did everything else in the same way. His mind and body both moved slowly. His partner

Herndon said that Lincoln's nerves had to run a long way through dry soil to establish a connection between brain and hand. He did not act on impulse; he thought and wrote and acted deliberately. Yet his handwriting has a free, fluent quality, such as is usually associated with rapid writing. His pen wrought rhythmically; his thought though not rapid flowed with precision, and so did his pen.

As he wrote, he pronounced his words aloud, or at least shaped them with his lips. He had learned to read and write in "blab-schools" where the pupils were required to study aloud, and he never learned either to read or write in any other way. His partners in the law-office were sometimes disturbed by this habit of his, but it was incurable; and it had for him this value that he weighed his words as he uttered them.

Even in his early writings, after his style had taken on an approach to a characteristic form, his letters are well shaped, and his lines are evenly spaced and level. He made few corrections or interlineations. He knew what he wanted to say before he wrote it, and while he corrected carefully, it is surprising to discover how little of change his corrections involve.

His penmanship is so uniform, it is not strange that there has been more or less attempt at forgery. His famous letter addressed to Mrs. Bixby, expressing sympathy in the alleged death of her five sons, is notable in several particulars, one of which is that the President was misinformed; only two of her five sons had been killed in the army, and another is that, while the letter is genuine as to its text, it is not known that any human eye has ever seen the original since Thanksgiving morning, 1863; the widely known so-called facsimiles are copies of two forgeries, both, apparently, perpetrated by the same man. Neither of these forged originals however, has been offered for sale; the sale was of facsimiles made from zinc etchings. But not many Lincoln forgeries have attained to wide circulation, except those published in the Atlantic Monthly in December, 1928, and January and February, 1929. In those it is evident, first that the letters alleged to have been written by Lincoln and those published as having been the work of two or three of his contemporaries are all by the same hand, and that hand is not Lincoln's; and secondly, that some at least of those letters are not ten years old.

When Lincoln signed a letter "A. Lincoln," he often wrote the entire name without lifting the pen; and when he signed it "Abraham Lincoln" the name "Abraham" was often written without a break. His capital "A" began in a loop at the bottom, and the main stem was made with an upward stroke. In the Atlantic Monthly forgeries the capital "A" was made with two downward strokes; and this was far from being the only evident sign of a hoax. It is not very easy to forge a Lincoln document in a manner that can defy detection. Even without the signature, a Lincoln letter or document is usually capable of identification beyond any reasonable doubt. There are few autographs which a collector may buy with more reasonable assurance of genuineness than those of Lincoln.

Furthermore, if the rise in prices in recent years affords any basis for a prediction of what may be expected in future, those of us who have spent rather more of our hard-earned cash for Lincoln autographs than we could afford have made not only a safe but a highly profitable investment. As I compare my own modest purchases with present auction prices I gloat over the wealth I might possess if I sold them, and the greater wealth that is mine in that I have no intention of selling.

Lincoln's legal and political contacts resulted in a very large correspondence. Not only are his own letters of unfailing interest, but letters addressed to him, and letters about him, are informing and valuable. The material that is in the Library of Congress holds out some hope to the next generation of Lincoln authors. The locked cases of material deposited there by Robert T. Lincoln contain, however, practically nothing in Lincoln's own hand that was not used by Nicolay and Hay. An estimate, made upon reliable information is that ninety-eight percent of all that Lincoln himself wrote and that Robert T. Lincoln gave over to Lincoln's former secretaries was utilized by them, and what remains that was inadvertently overlooked is relatively unimportant. But the manuscripts include a very considerable amount of unworked material in the form of letters to or about Lincoln. This will come to light and doubtless will be used when the period set by Robert T. Lincoln ends. Scholars now at work on Lincoln will not see it, and may console themselves with such sour-grape satisfaction as they find in the assurance that these

sources reveal Lincoln mainly as he is reflected in the writings of others, and not as he disclosed himself directly.

The pen of Lincoln was busy almost to his last conscious hour. There were many matters of routine which required his attention, but his free time after the surrender of Lee's army April 9, and his assassination April 14, was given to the examination of papers relating to men who had served in the Confederate army, or had committed other disloyal acts, and who had not been permitted to take the amnesty oath. Lincoln was eager to get every man out of jail and back upon his own farm before these cases passed over to the civil courts, as some of them were certain to do. It was no part of his official duty to review these cases, in which the previous record of the men was so bad, or a suspicion that they intended to take the oath "from the teeth out" seemed so well-founded, that army officers had refused to release the prisoners. On the tenth, eleventh and twelfth of April, Lincoln examined a good many of these cases, and wrote in his own hand concise orders to admit the prisoners to the privileges of the Oath of Amnesty. On the thirteenth, as though some fateful premonition warned him that he must work more rapidly, he called in John Hay, who wrote "Let this prisoner take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863, and be discharged," and Lincoln signed the endorsements "A. Lincoln." He did not take time to write his name in the full official form. Friday was an extremely full and busy day, but even on that last day, amid all the official cares, he found time for a few acts of mercy. He did not issue these pardons recklessly; short as the endorsements are, they show that he examined the cases with care. He used his best judgment, but that judgment leaned heavily to the side of sympathy and love of humanity. His last day of life was, as the life itself had been, one of mercy and kindness. Whoever possesses one of those little endorsements issued during the last week of Lincoln's life, has a drop of his very heart's blood, and may well cherish it as a sacred memento of a President who fought a cruel war and loved the men he fought, and never abused his great power except when he was constrained to perform an act of mercy.

The Lincoln Room,
Pine Knoll on Sunset Lake,
Foxboro, Massachusetts.

LINCOLNIANA

1

LINCOLN, THE POET; HE TRANSMITS HIS FAVORITE POEM, "OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?", AND PROMISES SOME POETRY OF HIS OWN MAKING

LINCOLN, Abraham. *The Great Emancipator; President U. S.* A.L.S. 1 p., 4to. Springfield, February 24, 1846. To Andrew Johnston. *$2,500.00

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE LETTERS OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT EVER OFFERED FOR SALE. It accompanied a copy of his favorite poem, Knox's "Mortality," which Lincoln had made for Andrew Johnston, his friend and co-laborer in the field of rhyme. It was to Johnston that Lincoln shortly afterwards sent the various products of his poetic pen, the celebrated "Bear Hunt," his verses on the madness of Matthew Gentry, and the poem, alluded to in this letter, which he had been inspired to write by a visit to the home of his boyhood in Gentryville, Indiana, during the Clay campaign. Knox's doleful observations on "Mortality," better known by its first line and dominant query, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?", was recited by Lincoln more frequently than any other poem, more often in fact than all other poetry combined. Of it, Lincoln wrote, "I would give all I am worth, and go in debt, to be able to write so fine a piece as I think that is." The verses of his own making, to which Lincoln refers in this letter, he sent to Johnston the next time he wrote to him. These were the stanzas beginning, "My childhood's home I see again," which the amateur poet confesses to having "a deal of trouble to finish." (See letter of 18th April, 1846, in Lincoln's Complete Works, vol. I, pp. 85-6.)

Lincoln was always a poet, but in the twenty years that elapsed between the writing of these "poems" and the production of the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural, the doggerel habit was outgrown. The essential poetry of his later prose — letters, state papers and public addresses — has little in common with the versifying efforts of the thirty-seven year old lawyer and candidate for Congress. More than once after a successful political contest did the Lincoln of "the prairie years" turn to the making of verses as a sort of mental relaxation. It is not surprising, therefore, to find in this remarkable letter, written only a few days after the withdrawal of General Hardin from the fight for the Congressional nomination, that the future President is

* *Price includes the letter of Andrew Johnston, description of which follows on next page.*

"feeling a little poetic" and takes advantage of a propitious moment to send his friend the promised copy of his favorite poem.

A transcript of the letter follows: "Springfield, Ills.,

Dear Johnston: Feb. 24, 1846.

. . . Feeling a little poetic this evening, I have concluded to redeem my promise this evening by sending you the piece you expressed the wish to have. You find it enclosed. I wish I could think of something else to say; but I believe I can not. By the way, how would you like to see a piece of poetry of my own making? I have a piece that is almost done, but I find a deal of trouble to finish it.

Give my respects to Mr. Williams, and have him, together with yourself, to understand, that if there is any thing I can do, in connection with your business in the courts, I shall take pleasure in doing it, upon notice.

Yours forever,
A. LINCOLN."

The letter bears the following signed endorsement in Johnston's handwriting:

"The foregoing was written by Abraham Lincoln, Esq. from Springfield, Illinois, to me at Quincy, Illinois, at the time of its date.
Richmond, Va., 2 March, 1872. ANDREW JOHNSTON."

JOHNSTON, Andrew. *Intimate Friend of Lincoln, to whom were sent his early poetical compositions, the celebrated "Bear Hunt," etc.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Richmond, Va., March 7, 1872. To H. Hough. (To be sold with preceding letter.)

A LONG AND EXCEEDINGLY INTERESTING LETTER describing Johnston's early association with Lincoln when both men were circuit court lawyers in Illinois. This letter accompanied the Lincoln A.L.S. described above, which Johnston was sending to his correspondent. It reads in part:

". . . I send you a letter from the late President, Abraham Lincoln, to me, written in the days when we were both circut court lawyers in Illinois, with the occasional run of the Court of Appeals of the State and the U. S. Courts of that District. Lincoln, however, occupied a much more distinguished position than myself, being a resident of Springfield, and a constant attendant of the higher courts, as well as a prominent and influential member of the Legislature. But it did not in those times ever occur to me, nor do I think it did to him, that he was destined to rise so high in public office. Like many other men, he was somewhat indebted to fortune and opportunity — was it good fortune?

At all events, we were intimate then and had a great mutual liking, which never decayed; and of which (on his part) I received tokens during the war in his kindness to my relations and his messages thro' them to myself. Nay, even in the last day of his life, he mentioned my name to a mutual friend and regretted that I did not come to see him in Richmond. The fact was that I did go, but, being wholly unknown to the Federal sentinels, they would not let me pass into the house, and would not even send in a card from me. This our friend explained to him and after his death wrote to me to that effect.

Perhaps I have dwelt too long on this matter. But I am aware that the natural result of the war, and the feelings which grew out of it, have given us of the South an unjust view of Lincoln's character, except in case of a personal acquaintance like myself." Etc.

2

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. "Logan & Lincoln." 1p., 4to. (February 29, 1844.) $275.00

FINE LEGAL DOCUMENT, CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY EIGHTY WORDS IN LINCOLN'S HANDWRITING. An order to the clerk

of the Sangamon circuit court to issue process in a civil suit. This document was written by Lincoln during the period of his law partnership with Judge Logan, which began in 1841 and lasted for four years. It was in these years that Lincoln developed his powers and grew to be one of the most formidable lawyers in Illinois.

3

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. "Logan & Lincoln." 2pp., folio. October, 1844. $475.00

A FINE LONG LEGAL DOCUMENT OF EARLY DATE, CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY FIVE HUNDRED WORDS, ENTIRELY IN LINCOLN'S HANDWRITING. AS FINE A MEMENTO OF HIS CAREER AT THE ILLINOIS BAR AS ANY COLLECTOR OF LINCOLNIANA COULD HOPE TO OBTAIN. The document, which is the plea in a civil suit entered by Lincoln and his partner, Stephen T. Logan, as attorneys for the plaintiff, was written by Lincoln a short time before the dissolution of his law partnership with Logan. This association, although it continued only four years, left a lasting impression on the young Kentuckian. Under the influence of his elder partner, a severe and orderly practitioner of the old school, with a straight-forward devotion to his profession, Lincoln began to train and discipline the enormous faculty, hitherto latent in him, for close and sustained intellectual labor. In the following year, Lincoln opened his own office, into which he invited the brilliant young William H. Herndon, who remained his partner as long as Lincoln lived, and who subsequently wrote the great President's biography.

4

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. "Harlan & Lincoln." 1p., 4to. Oct. 10, 1845. $375.00

INTERESTING LEGAL DOCUMENT, being the plea in a civil suit put in by Lincoln and his associate, Harlan, as attorneys for the defendant. There are approximately sixty words in this document in Lincoln's handwriting. THIS IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF LINCOLN LEGAL ASSOCIATION OR PARTNERSHIP SIGNATURES.

5

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. "Lincoln & Herndon." 1p., sm. 4to. (Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Ill.), February, 1846. $375.00

SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF A LINCOLN LEGAL DOCUMENT, being an answer in a replevin suit by Lincoln and his partner, Herndon, as attorneys for the plaintiff. This fine document consists of approximately 135 words in Lincoln's handwriting, and was drawn up by the future President at one of the most critical periods of his political career. During this month of February, 1846, Lincoln was in the midst of his struggle to secure the Whig nomination for Congressman.

6

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Springfield, April 26, 1846. To Judge James Berdan; with address. $1,250.00

A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT POLITICAL LETTER WRITTEN BY LINCOLN FOUR DAYS BEFORE HIS NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS BY THE WHIG CONVENTION AT PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS. The letter is addressed to Judge James Berdan, an influential Whig of Morgan County, and refers to the bad feeling that had been stirred up in Whig circles as a result of the spirited fight for delegates which followed upon General Hardin's announcement of his candidacy for renomination for Congress in opposition to Lincoln. Factional feeling ran so high in the Whig ranks that a serious split must have occurred, had Hardin not withdrawn from the contest. That Lincoln was anxious to do all in his power to heal the wounds and prevent further domestic strife in the Whig family is clearly shown by this unusually interesting letter, a complete transcript of which follows:

"Springfield, Ills.,
Jas. Berdan, Esq. Apr. 26, 1846.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for the promptness with which you answered my letter written from Bloomington. I also thank you for the frankness with which you comment upon a certain part of my letter; because that comment affords me an oppportunity of trying to express myself better than I did before, seeing, as I do, that in that part of my letter, you have not understood me as I intended to be understood. In speaking of the 'Dissatisfaction of men who yet mean to do no wrong, etc.' I meant no special application of what I said, to the Whigs of Morgan, or of Morgan and Scott. I only had in my mind the fact, that previous to Genl. Hardin's withdrawal, some of his friends and some of mine, had become a little warm; and I felt, and meant to say, that for them now to meet face to face and converse together, was the best way to efface any remnant of unpleasant feeling, if any such existed. I did not suppose that Genl. Hardin's friends were in any greater need of having their feelings corrected than mine were. Since I saw you at Jacksonville, I have had no more suspicion of the Whigs of Morgan than of those of any other part of the District. I write this only to try to remove any impression that I distrust you and the other Whigs of your country.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

7

LINCOLN, CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS AND CONSCIENTIOUS LAWYER

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Springfield, May 7, 1846. To Judge James Berdan; with address. $1,250.00

VERY FINE LETTER TO THE JUDGE OF THE MORGAN COUNTY COURT, written a few days after Lincoln's unanimous nomination on the Whig ticket for Representative in Congress of the Sangamon district in Illinois. The letter consists of about one hundred and fifty words entirely in Lincoln's handwriting, and reads as follows:

Springfield, June 25. 1858.

James W. Somers, Esq

My dear Sir

Yours of the 22d inst. inclosing a draft of $200 was duly received — I have paid it on the judgment, and have with you have the receipt —

I do not wish to say any thing as to who shall be the Republican candidate for the Legislature in your District, further than that I have full confidence in Dr. Hall.

Have you ever got in the way of consulting with Mr. Kirby, in political matters? He is true as steel: and his judgment is very good — The last I heard from him he rather thought Wilson of the West was our best timber for representative, all things considered — But you there, must settle it among yourselves.

It may well puzzle older heads than yours to understand how, as the Dred Scott decision holds, Congress can authorize a territorial Legislature to do every thing else, and can not authorize them to prohibit slavery — That is one of the things the Court can decide, but can never give an intelligible reason for —

Yours very truly. A. Lincoln

Autograph Letter of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
to James W. Somers
(See No. 50)

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

"Springfield, May 7th, 1846

Jas. Berdan, Esqr.
Dear Sir:

It is a matter of high moral obligation if not of necessity, for me to attend the Coles and Edgar courts. I have some cases in both of them, in which the parties have my promise, and are depending upon me. The court commences in Coles on the second Monday and in Edgar on the third. Your court in Morgan commences on the fourth Monday; and it is my purpose to be with you then, and make a speech. I mention the Coles & Edgar courts, in order, that if I should not reach Jacksonville at the time named, you may understand the reason why. I do not, however, think there is much danger of my being detained; as I shall go with a purpose not to be and consequently shall engage in no new cases that might delay me.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

8

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. On 1p., oblong 4to. portion of a legal document. (Circa 1846.) $350.00

INTERESTING EARLY LINCOLN ITEM, being Lincoln's endorsement of a certificate made by Judge Samuel H. Treat of the Illinois Supreme Court, and written as follows: "At the request of Mr. Crosby, I most cheerfully state that I concur fully in the foregoing certificate of Judge Treat. It is thought not improper for me to add that I am the Representative to Congress for the District in which Mr. Crosby resides. A. LINCOLN." A FINE MEMENTO OF LINCOLN'S SINGLE TERM OF SERVICE IN CONGRESS. The certificate of Judge Treat is not present.

9

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S., with postscript signed "A. L." 1p., 4to. Springfield, April 7, 1849. To the Secretary of the Home Department. $1,650.00

A SPLENDID LINCOLN LETTER MENTIONING TWO OTHER PRESIDENTS, POLK AND TAYLOR, and written shortly after Lincoln's return to his law practice in Springfield at the end of his term in Congress. He recommends that Walter Davis be appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield when a vacancy shall occur.

"Springfield, Ills.,
April 7, 1849.

Hon. Secretary of the Home Department.
Dear Sir:

I recommend that Walter Davis be appointed Receiver of the Land Office of this place, whenever there shall be a vacancy. I can not say that the present incumbent, Mr. Herndon, has failed in the proper discharge of any of the duties of the office. He is a very warm partizan; and openly and actively opposed the election of Gen. Taylor. I also understand that since Gen. Taylor's election he has received a re-appointment from Mr. Polk, his old commission having expired. Whether this is true, the records of the Department will show. I may add that the Whigs here, almost universally desire

his removal. I give no opinion of my own, but state the facts, and express the hope that the Department will act in this, as in all other cases, on some proper general rules.

Your obt. Servt.,
A. LINCOLN.

P. S. The land district to which the office belongs is very nearly if not entirely within my district, so that Col. Baker, the other Whig representative claims no voice in the appointment.

A. L."

10

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Springfield, Illinois, April 13, 1849. To the Secretary of the Home Department at Washington; with franked address. $650.00

FINE LINCOLN LETTER CONSISTING OF ABOUT SIXTY WORDS entirely in the great President's handwriting and written shortly after his return to Springfield following the close of his term in Congress. The letter refers to the appointment of two men to posts in the Land Office at Springfield, and reads as follows:

"Springfield, Ills.,
April 13, 1849.

Hon. Secretary of the Home Department.

Dear Sir:

Under date of the 7th inst., I forwarded to you in separate letters, recommendations that Walter Davis be Receiver, and Turner R. King Register, of the Land Office at this place. For a personal reason, of no consequence to the Department, I now wish to transpose those recommendations; so that Davis may stand for Register, and King for Receiver.

Your obt. Servt.,
A. LINCOLN."

11

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. "Logan & Lincoln & Herndon." 1p. oblong 4to. (March 21, 1850.) $475.00

AN INTERESTING LEGAL DOCUMENT WITH A MOST UNUSUAL FORM OF SIGNATURE, being a plea in behalf of the defendant in a civil suit, and consisting of about seventy-five words entirely in Lincoln's handwriting. The Logan associated with Lincoln and Herndon in this suit was Judge Stephen T. Logan, with whom Lincoln had formed a partnership in 1841. This connection was dissolved four years later, but the benefit which Lincoln derived from it lasted all his life. Lincoln continued a close and intimate friend of his old partner, and they practiced at the same bar for twenty years, often as associates.

12

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., oblong 12mo. (Springfield, circa 1850.) $450.00

FINE LEGAL LETTER ENTIRELY IN THE GREAT PRESIDENT'S

HANDWRITING. It accompanied another letter which Lincoln is referring to one of his clients. He advises the latter to employ other counsel.

"R. Lloyd, Esq.

You see the purport of the within letter. I can do no more in the case. I think you had better employ another — either Judge Logan here, or Judge Purple at Peoria, and let him correspond with Grimshaw at once.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

13

LINCOLN, Abraham. A. L. S. 1p., 4to. Pekin, (Ill.), October 3, 1853. To Peter Doty, Clerk of the Court, Woodford County, Illinois; with address. $450.00

A DESIRABLE SPECIMEN, BEING A SHORT LETTER, entirely in Lincoln's handwriting, enclosing a writ which he is returning to the clerk of the court, to be placed with other papers in a civil suit with which Lincoln was concerned as attorney. A fine memento of the years immediately following his return from Congress, when the future President was devoting himself assiduously to his law practice, his interest in politics having to some extent subsided. It was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the following year that aroused Lincoln once more and awakened his energies to renewed political activity.

The letter reads as follows:

"Pekin,
Oct. 3, 1853.

Peter Doty, Esq.:

Dear Sir:

Herein is the writ in the case of Hall against Wilson which I brought off to get the Sheriff's return amended. Please place it with the papers again.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

14

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Springfield, June 10, 1858. To Samuel Wilkinson; with addressed envelope. $1,650.00

HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER REFERRING TO THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ILLINOIS IN 1858. The revolt of Douglas combined with the growing Democratic weakness and the increasing Republican ardor and strength made Illinois the field of a local contest which for the moment held the attention of the entire country because it presaged a possible Republican success in the coming Presidential election. The Republican state convention which Lincoln mentions in this letter, met in Springfield on the 16th of June, 1858, and, after its ordinary routine work, passed with acclamation a separate resolution, which declared that "Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of the Republicans of Illinois for the U. S. Senate as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas."

"Springfield, June 10, 1858.

Samuel Wilkinson, Esq.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 26th May came to hand only last night. I *know* of no effort to

unite the Reps. and Buc. men, and *believe* there is none. Of course the Republicans do not try to keep the common enemy from dividing; but, as far as I *know*, or *believe*, they will not unite with either branch of the division. Indeed it is difficult for me to see on what ground they could unite; but it is useless to spend words; there is simply nothing of it. It is a trick of our enemies to try to excite all sorts of suspicions and jealousies amongst us. We hope that our Convention on the 16th bringing us together, and letting us hear each other talk will put an end to most of this.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

15

LINCOLN ON THE DRED SCOTT DECISION

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Springfield, June 25, 1858. To James W. Somers; with original envelope. $3,750.00

A MAGNIFICENT HOLOGRAPH LETTER OF LINCOLN WRITTEN DURING THE SUMMER OF THE CRITICAL YEAR, 1858, and containing a highly significant comment from the pen of the great future President on the famous Dred Scott Decision. It would be exceedingly difficult to obtain another letter reflecting as vividly as does this one, in its concluding paragraph, the shrewd common sense which was one of the dominating elements of Lincoln's character, determining his attitude not only toward the Dred Scott Decision, but toward the other momentous political problems which presented themselves in the years just prior to the Civil War.

The letter is addressed to James M. Somers, a young lawyer of Urbana, and an ardent supporter of Lincoln. After mentioning a matter in connection with a certain law-suit, Lincoln refers to the selection of a candidate for the State Legislature in his correspondent's district, and concludes with a reply to an inquiry of Somers regarding the legal implications of the Dred Scott Decision. Only nine days previously Lincoln had delivered his masterly speech before the Republican State Convention at Springfield, a compact and forceful indictment of the decision. And a few weeks later began the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates which were to widen and confirm once for all the reputation of Lincoln as the ablest champion of the anti-Slavery movement in the country.

A complete transcript of the letter follows:

"Springfield, Ills.,
June 25, 1858.

James W. Somers, Esq.,

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 22nd inclosing a draft of $200. was duly received. I have paid it on the judgment, and herewith you have the receipt.

I do not wish to say anything as to who shall be the Republican candidate for the legislature in your District, further than that I have full confidence in Dr. Hall. Have you ever got in the way of consulting with McKinley in political matters? He is as true as steel, and his judgment is very good. The last I heard from him he rather thought Weldon of De Witt was our best timber for representative, all things considered. But you, there, must settle it among yourselves.

It may well puzzle older heads than yours to understand *how*, as the Dred Scott Decision holds, Congress can authorize a territorial Legislature to do everything else, and can *not* authorize them to prohibit slavery. That is one of the things the court can *decide*, but can never give an intelligible reason for.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN."

16

"THE HUMBLEST OF ALL WHOSE NAMES WERE BEFORE THE CONVENTION." — Abraham Lincoln. ONE OF LINCOLN'S FINEST LETTERS

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Springfield, Ill., May 26, 1860. To Cassius M. Clay. $6,500.00

A MAGNIFICENT LINCOLN LETTER, ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST CHARACTERISTIC THAT EVER CAME FROM HIS PEN, WRITTEN ONE WEEK AFTER HIS NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY BY THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO. His correspondent, Cassius M. Clay, subsequently appointed U. S. Minister to Russia by Lincoln, was one of the most prominent and influential anti-slavery politicians of the time, and had received a few scattering votes at the Convention on the second and third ballots. The nomination of Lincoln after a vigorous contest with such formidable rivals as Seward, Chase and Cameron was a surprise to most of the Republicans themselves, but, in spite of some misgivings, they all gave loyal support to the comparatively unknown new-comer. Clay was among the first of these men to offer Lincoln his energetic co-operation, and this magnificent letter is the candidate's sincere and dignified response. A complete transcript of it follows:

"Springfield, Ills.,
May 26, 1860.

Hon. C. M. Clay.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 21st is received, and for which I sincerely thank you. The humblest of all whose names were before the Convention, I shall, in the canvass, and especially afterwards, if the result shall devolve the administration upon me, need the support of all the latent popularity, and courage, North and South, which is in the party; and it is with sincere gratification that I receive this early indication of your unwavering purpose to stand for the right.

Your Obt. Servt.,
A. LINCOLN."

17

DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS CAMPAIGN BIOGRAPHY. A MOST EXTRAORDINARY LINCOLN LETTER

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Springfield, Illinois, June 19, 1860. To Samuel Galloway. $7,500.00

A REMARKABLE LETTER OF THE GREATEST HISTORIC INTEREST, MARKED "ESPECIALLY CONFIDENTIAL," written by Lincoln a month after the Chicago convention of the Republican Party which nominated him for the Presidency, to Samuel Galloway, lawyer and Republican ex-Congressman, and one of Lincoln's staunch supporters. The letter refers to the first campaign biography of the anti-slavery candidate, J. Q. Howard's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," then about

to appear, which had been announced to the public by the publishers as authorized by Mr. Lincoln. Beyond a doubt one of the most important Lincoln letters extant, it throws an interesting light on the great statesman's fine perception and clear unerring judgment of his obligations as a candidate. The letter reads as follows:

"*Especially Confidential*

Springfield, Ills.,
June 19, 1860.

Hon. Saml. Galloway,

My dear Sir:

Your very kind letter of the 15th is received. Messrs. Follett, Foster & Co.'s Life of me is *not* by my authority; and I have scarcely been so much astounded by anything as by their public announcement that it is authorized by me. They have fallen into some strange misunderstanding. I certainly knew that they contemplated publishing a biography, and I certainly did not object to their doing so, *upon their own responsibility*. I even took pains to facilitate them. But, at the same time, I made myself tiresome, if not hoarse, with repeating to Mr. Howard, their only agent seen by me, my protest that *I authorized nothing, would be responsible for nothing*. How they could so misunderstand me, passes comprehension. As a matter, *wholly my own*, I would authorize no biography without *time*, and *opportunity*, to carefully examine and consider every word of it; and, in this case, in the nature of things, I can have no such time and opportunity. But, in my present position, when by the lessons of the past, and the united voice of all discreet friends, I can neither write or speak a word for the public, how dare I to send forth, by my authority, a volume of hundreds of pages, for adversaries to make points upon without end. Were I to do so, the convention would have a right to re-assemble and substitute another name for mine.

For these reasons, I would not look at the proof sheets. I am determined to maintain the position of truly saying I never saw the proof sheets, or any part of their work, before its publication.

Now do not mistake me. I feel great kindness for Messrs. F. F. & Co. — do not think they have intentionally done wrong. There may be nothing wrong in the proposed book — I sincerely hope there will not. I barely suggest that you, or any of the friends there, on the party account, look it over, and exclude what you may think would embarrass the party, bearing in mind, at all times, that I *authorize nothing* — will be *responsible* for *nothing*.

Your friend, as ever,
A. LINCOLN."

18

LINCOLN, Abraham. L.S. 1p., 8vo. Springfield, Illinois, November 9, 1860. To Nathan Sargent, "Oliver Old-school." $450.00

AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER, written, in the autograph of Lincoln's secretary, John G. Nicolay, three days after the election of the Great Emancipator to the Presidency. Lincoln asks Sargent, a prominent member of the Whig Party, to write him by return and give him the name of a certain Republican whom Judge John A. Campbell, an associate justice of the Supreme Court, had suggested for Secretary of State. Who the Republican in question was remains doubtful; certainly it was not Seward. Judge Campbell himself joined the Southern States at the outbreak of the war, and became the Confederate Assistant Secretary of War, and was one of the Confederate Commissioners at the Hampton Roads conference early in 1865.

"Springfield, Ills.,
N. Sargent, Esq., Nov. 9th, 1860.
Dear Sir:

I have duly received your letter of the 4th inst. Will you please to write to me by return mail and give me the name of the Republican whom Judge Campbell suggested for Secretary of State?

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN."

19

LINCOLN, AS PRESIDENT-ELECT, FELICITATES MEXICO AND ITS PEOPLE

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Springfield, Ills., Jan. 21, 1861. To Matias Romero, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico at Washington. $1,650.00

MAGNIFICENT HOLOGRAPH LETTER OF LINCOLN, WRITTEN SIX WEEKS BEFORE HIS INAUGURATION. The President-elect acknowledges a call made upon him at Springfield by Romero, who had just been appointed Mexican chargé d'affaires at Washington by the Juarist or constitutional faction, which was recognized by the United States in the latter part of 1859. The letter reads as follows

"Springfield, Ills.,
Mr. Matias Romero, Jan. 21, 1861.
My dear Sir:

Allow me to thank you for your polite call, as Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico. While, as yet I can do no official act on behalf of the United States, as one of its citizens, I tender the expression of my sincere wishes for the happiness, prosperity, and liberty of yourself, your government, and its people.

Your obt. Servt.,
A. LINCOLN."

20

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, April 27, 1861. To Edward Bates, Attorney General. $575.00

A VERY FINE LETTER RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE LOCKWOOD TO THE BENCH IN NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

"Executive Mansion,
Hon. Attorney General, April 27, 1861.
My dear Sir:

I have concluded to appoint Lockwood, (I think you have his Christian name) to the remaining Judgeship in Nebraska Territory. He resides there. Please send the commission.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN."

21

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., 4to. Washington, June 12, 1861. $175.00

FINE DOCUMENT WITH SPLENDID LINCOLN SIGNATURE IN FULL, being the Presidential authorization for affixing the seal of the United States "to the envelope of a letter addressed to His Imperial Highness, the Sultan of Turkey. (Mr. E. Joy Morris' credence.)" Morris was the first diplomatic representative of the United States to be sent to Turkey after the admission of that country on equal terms to the European family of nations under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. He held the post until 1870 and played an important part in the development of American commerce in Turkey and the Near East in the years following the close of the Civil War.

22

LINCOLN RECOMMENDS A FUTURE MAJOR-GENERAL FOR A LIEUTENANCY

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. 1p., 4to. June 1, 1861. $300.00

A VERY INTERESTING ENDORSEMENT which accompanied a recommendation of a lieutenancy in the regular army for Edwin S. McCook, afterwards Major-General. McCook was educated at the U. S. Naval Academy and, when the Civil War broke out, he raised a company for the 31st Illinois regiment, of which his friend John A. Logan was colonel. The endorsement, entirely in Lincoln's handwriting, reads as follows: "Edwin S. McCook is excellently well recommended within for a Lieutenancy in the Regular Army, and I hope it can, without injustice to others, be granted him. A. LINCOLN, June 1, 1861."

23

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN SIGNED THREE TIMES

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. *Three Times.* 2pp., 8vo. Executive Mansion, June 19, 1861. To Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. $850.00

AN EXTRAORDINARY LINCOLN LETTER AND A MOST DESIRABLE SPECIMEN, BEARING THREE FINE SIGNATURES OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT, the letter proper and the first and second post-scripts each being signed "A. LINCOLN." The letter requests General Thomas, who had recently been appointed adjutant general, to commission certain officers in the Union Army. A splendid item, dated just one month before Bull Run. It reads as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
June 19, 1861.

Gen. Thomas,

My dear Sir:

Let William W. Peck be made a 1st Lieutenant in Col. Hunter's Regiment of Cavalry, as you and I talked this morning.

Also let William A. DuBois of Ills. be made a 2nd Lieut. as we spoke this morning.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN

P. S. If Mr. Peck can be made a Captain of Infantry, that is preferred; but if that can not be done, let him be sure to be 1st Lieutenant in Col. Hunter's Regiment.

A. LINCOLN

P. S. 2nd. If James Curtis of Illinois can be made a 1st or 2nd Lieut., let it be done. He is a West Point cadet and resigned some time ago.

A. LINCOLN."

24

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., 4to. (Washington), August 2, 1861. $475.00

AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING HISTORICAL DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY LINCOLN AND WITH A NINE-WORD SUPERSCRIPTION IN HIS AUTOGRAPH. The document which is in the handwriting of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, is an authorization issued to him empowering him "to raise a brigade of not exceeding five thousand men with the proper proportions of artillery and mounted men, and the same troops to organize and equip and arm with such serviceable arms as he may deem fit provided the expense shall not exceed the expense paid by the United States for like equipment and material for like troops." President Lincoln has added a proviso to the document and signed it as follows: "And provided the Secretary of War concurs in this. A. LINCOLN." The authorization was issued to Gen. Butler just before he returned to Massachusetts to recruit the famous expedition for the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi. Gen. Butler drew up the document himself, for submission to the President, possibly at the latter's suggestion, and it was signed with the single amendment noted above. THIS NOTABLE DOCUMENT WELL ILLUSTRATES THE SCRUPULOUS CARE WITH WHICH LINCOLN AVOIDED TRESPASSING UPON THE PREROGATIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS WAR CABINET.

25

NEW JERSEY LINCOLN ITEM

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 1p., 4to. A.L.S. of William A. Newell, Governor of New Jersey, 1856-60. Aug. 29, 1861. $450.00

FINE AND DESIRABLE LINCOLN ITEM. The letter requests the appointment of Governor Newell's brother as a Paymaster, and on the back of it President Lincoln has written: "The writer of this was an M. C. from N. J. when I was from Ills., and he has since been Governor of New Jersey. If his brother can now consistently be made a Paymaster, I shall be glad of it — if not, let his name be placed so he can have a chance at no very distant day.
Aug. 29, 1861.

A. LINCOLN."

26

LINCOLN RECOMMENDS LEW WALLACE, SICKLES, HOWARD, McCOOK, MILROY AND FOUR OTHERS FOR APPOINTMENT AS BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS

LINCOLN, Abraham. A. L. S. 1p., 8vo, Executive Mansion, Sept. 2, 1861. To Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. $1,250.00

A FINE LINCOLN LETTER AND A CIVIL WAR ITEM OF UNUSUALLY INTERESTING HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS. In this important letter, penned less than six weeks after the catastrophe at Bull Run while the President was deeply absorbed in the task of creating a new army out of the recruits that were pouring in faster than they could be trained, Lincoln recommends nine men to the Secretary of War for appointment as Brigadier Generals of Volunteers. All of these men were destined to serve with distinction in the war, several of them achieving fame as brilliant military leaders, such as: Sickles, who served with great gallantry at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; Lew Wallace, author of the celebrated novel "Ben-Hur," who intercepted Early in his raid on Washington, and by delaying the Confederates probably saved the capital from being given to the flames; McCook, brevetted major-general, U. S. A., for services in the field during the war; Howard, distinguished in the Georgia campaign, and commander of the right wing of Sherman's army in the march to the sea; Milroy, who held up the whole of Lee's army at Winchester for three days just before the Battle of Gettysburg; etc.

The letter reads as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
Hon. Sec. of War: Sept. 2, 1861.

My dear Sir:

Let Brigadier Generals of Volunteers be appointed as follows: Daniel E. Sickles, of New York. O. O. Howard, and Charles D. Jameson, of Maine. A. M. D. McCook, of Ohio. Ebenezer Dumont, Robert H. Milroy, and Lewis Wallace, of Indiana. William A. Richardson, and Eleazar A. Paine, of Illinois.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

27

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1 full p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Sept. 25, 1861. To General Winfield Scott. $1,250.00

A FINE HISTORICAL LETTER WRITTEN BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN to the aged Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies, dated two months after the Battle of Bull Run. It relates to the request of a Union sympathizer from the mountainous and isolated county of Hampshire in northern Virginia, for permission to pass through the Union lines with a supply of salt for the inhabitants of his neighborhood who, he claimed, were suffering for want of that commodity. President Lincoln refers the case to General Scott for decision.

"Executive Mansion,
Lieut. Genl. Scott, Sept. 25, 1861.
My dear Sir:

The bearer of this — Mr. Pancoast — represents that he resides in Hampshire County, Va. on the Maryland border, in an isolated neighborhood of Union people, who are suffering for *salt*. He wants permission to take a limited supply for that neighborhood from Hagerstown through our lines. He says the nature of the country does not admit of the article being carried from where he will take it to any secession regions.

I know not whether his request is admissable; but thinking you will better understand the matter than I, I send him to you.

Very truly,

A. LINCOLN."

28

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.N.S. on card. (Washington, D. C.), Nov. 11, 1861. To Capt. John A. Dahlgren. $325.00

FINE SPECIMEN, WRITTEN BY LINCOLN TO THE DISTINGUISHED UNION ORDNANCE OFFICER AND COMMANDANT OF THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD. The message, which introduces to Capt. Dahlgren an unnamed man who has volunteered his services, reads as follows: "Capt. Dahlgren, please see the bearer, and learn if you have anything for him to do. He is well vouched as an honest, & business man.

Nov. 11, 1861. A. LINCOLN."

On the reverse side the card is addressed in Lincoln's autograph: "Navy Yard."

29

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Dec. 16, 1861. To Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. $675.00

FINE LETTER OF UNUSUAL HISTORICAL INTEREST AND SIGNIFICANCE, reflecting the admirable tact with which President Lincoln exercised his executive functions. He directs that James H. Lane be appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, carefully specifying, however, that he be assigned to duty so as "not to be under, over, or in immediate contact with Gen. Denver." A feud presumably existed between these two men, arising, no doubt, from their association a few years previously in Kansas during the disturbances there, when Denver was governor of the territory and Lane was major-general of the free-state territorial troops.

"Executive Mansion,
Hon. Sec. of War, Dec. 16, 1861.
My dear Sir:

I wish Hon. James H. Lane to be appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, to report to Gen. Hunter, and to be so assigned to duty as not to be under, over, or in immediate contact with Gen. Denver.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

30

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., double folio. Washington, December 18, 1861. $110.00

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT OF JOSEPH E. WILBAR to the postmastership of Taunton, Mass.; Signed also by William H. Seward, Secretary of State; with seal of the U. S. FINE SIGNATURE, IN FULL, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

31

"MY OWN VIEWS I HAVE NOT OFFERED AND DO NOT NOW OFFER AS ORDERS." — President Lincoln to Gen. Buell, Jan. 13, 1862

LINCOLN, Abraham. L.S. 3 full pp., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, January 13, 1862. To Brig. Gen. D. C. Buell. $2,750.00

A REMARKABLE LETTER OF THE GREATEST HISTORICAL INTEREST IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT SETS FORTH AT LENGTH HIS VIEWS REGARDING THE MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE WAR. Gen. Buell had superseded Gen. Sherman in the Department of the Ohio at the end of 1861, and was about to open his campaign in Kentucky. The winter of 1861-2 was, for the North, probably the most discouraging period of the entire four years of the war. Beginning with Bull Run, there had been a series of disasters to the National forces, and at the time Lincoln wrote this letter, these disasters were yet to be compensated by the brilliant successes of Grant and Farragut on the Mississippi. The letter is in the handwriting of Lincoln's famous private secretary, John Hay, who was later to become his biographer, and is subscribed and signed at the end in Lincoln's autograph, "Yours very truly, A LINCOLN." The letter reads in full as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington,
Jan. 13, 1862.

Brig. Genl. D. C. Buell,

My dear Sir:

Your despatch of yesterday is received, in which you say 'I have received your letter and Gen. McClellan's; and will at once devote all my efforts to your views and his.' In the midst of my many cares, I have not seen nor asked to see, Gen. McClellan's letter to you. For my own views, I have not offered, and do not now offer them, as orders; and while I am glad to have them respectfully considered, I would blame you to follow them contrary to your own clear judgment — unless I should put them in the form of orders. As to Gen. McClellan's views, you understand your duty in regard to them better than I do.

With this preliminary, I state my general idea of this war to be, that we have the greater numbers, and the enemy has the greater facility of concentrating forces upon points of collision; that we must fail, unless we can find some way of making *our* advantages an overmatch for *his*; and that this can be done by menacing him with superior forces at *different* points at the *same* time; so that we can safely attack one or both, if he makes no change; and if he weakens one, to strengthen the other, forbear to

attack the strengthened one, but seize the weakened one, gaining so much. To illustrate, suppose last summer, when Winchester ran away to re-inforce Manassas, we had forborne to attack Manassas, but had seized and held Winchester, I mention this to illustrate and not to criticize. I did not lose confidence in McDowell, and I think less harshly of Patterson than some others seem to. In application of the general rule I am suggesting, every particular case will have its modifying circumstances, among which the most constantly present and most difficult to meet will be the want of perfect knowledge of the enemy's movements. This had its part in the Bull Run case; but worse, in that case, was the expiration of the terms of the three months' men.

Applying the principle to your case, my idea is that Halleck shall menace Columbus, and 'down river' generally, while you menace Bowling Green and East Tennessee. If the enemy shall concentrate at Bowling Green, do not retire from his front, but yet do not fight him there either, but seize Columbus and East Tennessee one or both, left exposed by the concentration at Bowling Green. It is a matter of no small anxiety to me, and one which I am sure you will not overlook, that the East Tennessee line is so long and over so bad a road.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN."

32

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., double folio. Washington, February 21, 1862. $125.00

COMMISSION OF AN ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER IN THE U. S. ARMY. Signed also by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army. Lincoln's signature to the document is an unusually fine one and is in full, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN," as is customary on official documents. THE DOCUMENT IS IN ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CONDITION.

33

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, March 7, 1862. $325.00

VERY FINE SPECIMEN; a gracious response from the great President to a request for his autograph. Neatly framed with an engraved portrait and a beautiful bronze medallion.

"Executive Mansion,
March 7, 1862.

Herewith is my autograph, according to the request of your friend, Mr. Wynne.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

34

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 2pp., 8vo. L.S. of the Congressional delegations from Kentucky and Virginia. May 29, 1862. $475.00

FINE AND CHARACTERISTIC LINCOLN ITEM, being the President's endorsement, entirely in his own handwriting, approving an application for the release

by exchange of a young Union prisoner in the hands of the Confederates. President Lincoln has written on the back of the letter as follows:

"This boy is said to be only nineteen years of age, and so diseased as to be unfit for Military duty. As nearly the entire Congressional delegations from Ky. & Va. ask his release, the Secretary of War will please bail him to the bearer, who is his brother-in-law.

A. LINCOLN.
May 29, 1862."

Although in the form of an A.D.S., this item is of greater length and more interest than many A.L.S. that have sold at much higher prices.

35

UNIQUE LINCOLN ITEM
A LETTER SIGNED IN FULL

LINCOLN, Abraham. L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 1, 1862. To Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. $425.00

A LINCOLN LETTER OF SUPERLATIVE INTEREST AND PROBABLY UNIQUE IN THAT IT IS SIGNED IN FULL, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN," instead of with the initial of his first name only, which was President Lincoln's invariable custom except when signing official documents. The President requests that a nomination be sent him for Col. Ralph P. Buckland of the 72nd Ohio Infantry to be a Brigadier General, and reads as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington,
Dear Sir, July 1, 1862.

Please to make out and send me a nomination of Col. Ralph P. Buckland of Ohio to be Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Your obt. Servt.,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Hon. Secretary of War."

The body of the letter is in the handwriting of Lincoln's secretary and subsequent biographer, John G. Nicolay. It may be assumed that at the time of signing this letter President Lincoln was also signing army commissions or other official documents to which he, of course, affixed his name in full as was customary in such cases, and in signing this letter inadvertently wrote out his full signature.

36

LINCOLN AND BRYANT

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on face of envelope containing a 4pp., 8vo. A.L.S. of William Cullen Bryant, the celebrated American poet and journalist, To PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Aug. 7, 1862. $650.00

AN IMPORTANT LINCOLN ITEM OF GREAT NEW YORK-CIVIL

WAR INTEREST AND A MOST UNUSUAL CONNECTION. The letter relates to the appointment of Richard Busteed as a Brigadier General in the Volunteer Army of the United States. Busteed was one of the most successful and influential lawyers of the period in New York City, and had been corporation counsel from 1856 to 1859. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he was a supporter of Douglas and a bitter opponent of Lincoln. After the attack on Sumter, however, he became a strong Union man. Bryant's letter to President Lincoln is an enthusiastic recommendation of Busteed for the commission. The Editor of the New York Evening Post writes of him, in part: "Mr. Busteed is a man of great activity and energy of character and of excellent capacity — a lawyer in extensive practice yet willing to leave it for the sake of serving his country. . . He is of Irish birth, although educated in this country, and possesses great influence with our Irish population, upon which we must depend for a considerable portion of our volunteers. He would, if commissioned, devote himself zealously to the very important work of gathering new recruits into our armies and I am confident with success. In the support of the present administration, Mr. Busteed, although a member of the Democratic Party and although he did not vote for the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency took a part honorable to himself and beneficial to the country. At the very breaking out of the rebellion he ranged himself on the side of the government and zealously opposed all compromises and every concession to the rebels. His influence has been largely among our fellow citizens of Irish birth to make them zealous and firm in their loyalty. He is for prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor and bringing it to a speedy end by the use of all means known to civilized warfare." Etc.

President Lincoln's endorsement of the application reads as follows:

"There seems to be a peculiar reason why Mr. Busteed should enter the Military services; & if the Sec. of War concurs, he may be appointed a Brigadier General; and with the concurrence of the Gov. of New York, may engage in raising troops there.

A. LINCOLN.

Aug. 7, 1862."

37

LINCOLN AND THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

LINCOLN, Abraham. AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF FOUR (4) AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, TOGETHER WITH THE ORIGINAL TREATY OF 1846 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHEROKEE INDIAN NATION. THE LETTERS COMPRISE A MAGNIFICENT A.L.S. OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO JOHN ROSS, THE FAMOUS PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEE NATION; a long letter from Ross to President Lincoln; a letter from W. P. Dole, Indian Commissioner during the Civil War, to Ross; and a letter from Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet, to Lincoln, on the back of which is an AUTOGRAPH ENDORSEMENT SIGNED OF LIN-

COLN. All refer to the relations between the Cherokees and the Federal Government during the Civil War.

The collection: $7,500.00

THIS HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION throws an interesting light upon one of the little known phases of the Civil War, namely, the relations between the Cherokee Indians of the South and the Union, and the attitude of President Lincoln towards the problem. The Cherokees, known as one of the "five civilized tribes," were probably the most intelligent of all the Indian nations and the one farthest advanced in civilization. The story of their losses, destitution and suffering during the Civil War is one of the most depressing chapters in the history of the white man's treatment of the Indian.

During the first year of the war, the Confederates overran the Cherokee territory. According to the requirements of the treaty forced upon the Indians by the South, troops were raised which joined the Confederate Army. Despite this, a majority of the natives remained loyal to the Union and a regiment of loyal Cherokees was raised, joined the Union Army, and fought throughout the war. In the early part of 1862, the Northerners entered and for a short time occupied the Cherokee country. They then retreated, and the Confederate troops once more advanced. After this practical desertion of the Cherokees by the North, hundreds of pro-Union Indian refugees, unprotected from the raids and devastation of the Southern troops, sought the protection and shelter of U. S. Army posts near the border. From that time until the close of the war, the lot of the Indians was most deplorable and their condition pitiable in the extreme. It is estimated that damage to the extent of two million dollars was sustained by the Cherokees in the course of the war.

John Ross, to whose visit to Abraham Lincoln in 1862 for the purpose of laying before the President the unfortunate position of his people, these letters refer, was one of the most remarkable figures in American Indian history. The story of the Cherokees is indissolubly bound up with his personality. He was born in 1790 of Scotch-Indian parentage, and from early manhood until the day of his death retained the leadership of the Cherokee Nation. When the Civil War broke out, he was the leader of the majority pro-Union Cherokees and manfully resisted the efforts of the Confederacy to win over his people. After the Cherokees had, however, under the strongest pressure, been obliged to declare their allegiance to the Confederate cause, Ross, accompanied by his family, made his escape to the North and resided for a time in Philadelphia. From there he went to Washington to seek an interview with President Lincoln. That the great President, at one of the most crucial periods of the war, with the military situation much the same as it had been a year previous after first Bull Run, with chaos spreading to an extent which foreboded disaster, and in the midst of what he describes as "a multitude of cares claiming my constant attention," could take the time to pen this sympathetic and thoughtful letter in order that justice might be done an alien people within our borders, for whose welfare the United States Government was both morally and legally responsible, is a splendid tribute to Abraham Lincoln's magnanimity and statesmanship.

The collection consists of the following:

(1) **LINCOLN, Abraham.** A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, September 25, 1862. To John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

THIS MAGNIFICENT LETTER was written one week after Antietam and only two days after the President had issued his great charter of freedom, the Emancipation Proclamation. It reads as follows:

Executive Mansion,

Washington, Sept. 25, 1862.

John Ross
Principal Chief of the
Cherokee Nation
Sir.

Your letter of the 16th Inst. was received two days ago. In the multitude of cares claiming my constant attention I have been unable to examine and determine ~~[illegible]~~ the exact treaty relations between the United States and the Cherokee Nation. Neither have I been able to investigate and determine the exact state of facts claimed by you as constituting a failure of treaty obligation on our part, excusing the Cherokee Nation for making a treaty with a portion of the people of the United States in open rebellion against the government thereof. This letter therefore, must not be understood to decide anything upon these questions. I shall, however, cause a careful investigation of them to be made. Meanwhile the Cherokee people remaining practically loyal to the federal Union will receive all the protection which can be given them consistently with the duty of the government to the whole country. I sincerely hope the Cherokee country may not again be over-run by the enemy; and I shall do all I consistently can to prevent it. Your Obt. Servt. A. Lincoln.

Autograph Letter of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
to John Ross
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians
(See No. 37)

"Executive Mansion,
Washington,
Sept. 25, 1862.

John Ross,
Principal Chief of the
Cherokee Nation
Sir:

Your letter of the 16th inst. was received two days ago. In the multitude of cares claiming my attention, I have been unable to examine and determine the exact state of facts claimed by you as constituting a failure of treaty obligation on our part, excusing the Cherokee Nation for making a treaty with a portion of the people of the United States in open rebellion against the government thereof. This letter, therefore, must not be understood to decide anything upon these questions. I shall, however, cause a careful investigation to be made. Meanwhile, the Cherokee people remaining practically loyal to the Federal Union will receive all the protection which can be given them consistently with the duty of the government to the whole country. I sincerely hope the Cherokee country may not again be over-run by the enemy; and I shall do all I consistently can to prevent it."

(2) **ROSS, John.** Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. A.L.S. 4 full pp., 4to. Lawrenceville, New Jersey, September 16, 1862. To President Lincoln.

LONG AND IMPORTANT LETTER, to which the foregoing is the reply, written by Ross to Lincoln a few days after his interview with the President, setting forth at length the situation of the Cherokee Nation, the desperate straits to which his people had been reduced as a result of the war, and appealing to the President for immediate aid and protection. Two brief excerpts from this long and interesting and carefully worded letter follow:

"During the interview which I had the honor to have with Your Excellency on the 12th Inst., you requested that the objects of my visit should be communicated in writing. I therefore beg leave, very respectfully to present: 1st. That the relations which the Cherokee Nation sustains towards the United States have been defined by Treaties entered into between the parties from time to time, and extending through a long series of years. 2nd. Those treaties were treaties of Friendship and Alliance — the Cherokee Nation as the weaker party placing itself under the protection of the United States and no other Sovereign whatever, and the United States solemnly promising that protection. . . .

The advance of the Indian Expedition gave the Cherokee people an opportunity to manifest their views by taking as far as possible a prompt and decided stand in favor of their relations with the United States Govt. The withdrawal of that Expedition and the reabandonment of that People and Country of the forces of the Confederate States leaves them in a position fraught with distress, danger and ruin! What the Cherokee people now desire is ample military protection for life and property; a recognition by the Govt. of the obligations of existing treaties." Etc., etc.

(3) **LINCOLN, Abraham.** AUTO. ENDORSEMENT SGD. on back of 1p., 4to. A.L.S. of Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Washington, September 11, 1862.

THIS INTERESTING ITEM is the original request of the Secretary of the Interior asking Lincoln to interview John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokee Indians. On the back of the letter is the endorsement in President Lincoln's handwriting, as follows:

"I will see Mr. Ross at 9 A.M. to-morrow, if he calls. September 11, 1862. A. LINCOLN."

(4) **DOLE, W. P.** Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the Civil War.

A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Washington, January 26, 1866. To John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER written to Ross by the former commissioner of Indian affairs, vouching for the fact that on the occasion of Ross's visit to President Lincoln, in 1863, the commissioner having accompanied Ross at the time, the President had appeared satisfied with the explanation offered by the Cherokee Chief of the reasons which had led to the signing of the treaty between his people and the Confederates. A new treaty to adjust the conditions caused by the war was being arranged between the Cherokees and the United States at this time. Ross, the chief negotiator of the treaty on behalf of the Cherokee Nation, fell ill and was unable to participate in the discussions. He died the same year. The letter reads in part: "On your visit to Washington in A.D. 1863, I was with you on a visit to President Lincoln, and was present when you explained to him the reason why your people, the Cherokees, had made a treaty with the rebels. The President appeared to be satisfied that it was done under coercion." Etc., etc.

ORIGINAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHEROKEE NATION OF INDIANS

(5) **ROSS, John.** Principal Chief of the Cherokees. D.S. by Ross and other representatives of the Indians and the U. S. Commissioners. 14pp., folio. Washington, August 6, 1846.

AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENT, being the original treaty concluded between the United States and the Cherokee Nation in August, 1846, signed by Ross, the Government Commissioners and the delegates of the various factions among the Cherokees. This treaty was the most important of the long series of agreements made between the United States and the Cherokees. It was the basic adjustment of the relations between the Indian and Federal Governments in force at the time of the Civil War; and it was this treaty which guided President Lincoln in his dealings with the Cherokees during that period.

The Treaty of 1846 was an attempt at a perfect solution of all of the problems concerning the Cherokees and their relation to the Federal Government. It was concluded in the hope of putting an end to the uncertainty, the tension in Cherokee affairs, the strained relations between various factions of the Indian nation, and the misunderstandings between the majority of the Nation and the Federal Government. The Treaty begins by affirming that the Indian lands are for the whole Cherokee people. It is agreed that there shall be peace and that party distinctions shall cease. An amnesty shall be declared and there shall no longer be any armed police. The rights of petition and trial by jury are guaranteed. The interpretation of certain articles of former treaties involving the amounts of money due the Indians and the various claims which have been put forth are then taken up. Provision is also made out of the indemnity to be paid by the Federal Government to the heirs of the Ridges and Elias Boudinot, Indians who had been murdered during the factional strife, and a clause is inserted saying that the treaty should not take away the rights of the Cherokee still residing east.

38

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 3pp., 4to. A.L.S. of T. Lyle Dickey. Oct. 11, 1862. $475.00

A LINCOLN ITEM OF UNUSUAL INTEREST, relating to the promotion of Col. T. E. G. Ransom to the rank of brigadier general. It was Dickey who kept Lincoln from enunciating his "house-divided" doctrine in 1850; he deserted

Lincoln for Douglas in 1858. In Lincoln's opinion J. J. Crittenden's letter to Dickey was the main cause of Lincoln's defeat; but he held no grudge. Ransom served on the staff of Gen. McClernand, and later on the staff of Gen. Grant, distinguishing himself at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and subsequently under Sherman in the operations around Atlanta. Both Grant and Sherman pronounced Ransom to be among the ablest generals in their commands. The letter describes Ransom's character and military record, and concludes with the words: "All I desire to add is that Wallace (Gen. W. H. L. Wallace — killed at Shiloh) in life loved him & had the highest admiration for his military capacity." Gen. McClernand has added his recommendation (A.D.S.) of Col. Ransom as "one of the most competent and meritorious officers in the Army." And President Lincoln, referring the matter to Gen. Halleck, has written:

"The writer of the within is a most reliable gentleman, father-in-law to Gen. Wallace, killed at Shiloh. I do not personally know Col. Ransom, but refer the case to Gen. Halleck.

A. LINCOLN.
Oct. 11, 1862."

39

LINCOLN AND McCLELLAN

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 1p., 4to. A.L.S. of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan. Oct. 15, 1862. $550.00

LONG AND INTERESTING ENDORSEMENT BY LINCOLN ON THE BACK OF A FINE QUARTO A.L.S. OF GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. McClellan's letter, written a month after Antietam and three weeks before his dismissal, refers to the request of an officer to be assigned to recruiting duty. Gen. McClellan informs President Lincoln that he has "seen Mr. Knapp as you requested. The detail for officers on the recruiting service is made by the Adjt. Genl. of the Army & I think it will be best for Your Excellency to give the order to the Adjt. Genl., as the matter is beyond my province." Etc. President Lincoln has addressed the following note to the Adjutant General:

"The within letter of Gen. McClellan is in answer to one from me in regard to Lieut. John S. Knapp of 17th Regular Infantry, being detailed on recruiting service. Adjt. General, please fix it up. Mr. Nicolay goes to you with the father, and please hear them as to where the Lieut. is to go.
Oct. 15, 1862. A. LINCOLN."

40

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 1p., 8vo. A.L.S. of F. G. True to Senator Lyman Trumbull. Feb. 9, 1863. $275.00

FINE LINCOLN ITEM. The letter addressed to Senator Trumbull requests him to use his influence to have Major John W. True of the 54th Illinois Infantry appointed a Paymaster. The Senator has referred the letter to President Lincoln, who has written on the back of it: "I personally know John W. True; and think him both competent and worthy to be an Additional Paymaster. A. LINCOLN. Feb. 9, 1863."

41

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., large folio, vellum. Washington, March 12, 1863. $150.00

AN INTERESTING NAVAL COMMISSION, and a beautifully engraved

and very decorative document, being the appointment of William W. McKean as a Commodore in the Navy, on the retired list. McKean was the grandson of the distinguished patriot, statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware, Thomas McKean. He had served under Commodore David Porter and was responsible for the suppression of piracy along the coast of Cuba and among the West Indies. Lincoln's signature to the document is a very fine one and is in full, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Signed also by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. With fine seal of the Navy Department.

42

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., 4to. Washington, March 13, 1863. $275.00

AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENT. Presidential Authorization for affixing the seal of the U. S. to the envelope containing the letter of credence of Cassius M. Clay, U. S. Minister to Russia. Clay was a distinguished Kentuckian and anti-slavery advocate, and served as Minister to Russia in 1861-1862 and again from 1863 to 1869. Lincoln's signature, as is customary on official documents, is in full, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

43

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.N.S. on card. April 15, 1863. To Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. $275.00

A VERY FINE SPECIMEN. President Lincoln requests Secretary Chase to grant an interview to a man known to both of them as "Louis," and has written on a card in his customary fashion:

"Hon. Sec. of Treasury, please give Louis, whom you know, an audience of a few minutes.
April 15, 1863. A. LINCOLN."

44

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION DECLARING MARTIAL LAW IN NEW YORK

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 2pp., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, (July), 1863. $775.00

A REMARKABLE LINCOLN DOCUMENT AND AN ITEM OF THE GREATEST HISTORIC INTEREST, being the original proclamation declaring martial law and calling out the New York State Militia to aid in suppressing the draft disorders; given by President Lincoln to General Dix when the latter was appointed to the command of the Department of the East with headquarters at New York City after the draft riots of July, 1863. The Proclamation was left undated, to be used by General Dix only if circumstances required it, if there should be a renewal of the rioting, that is. It was not issued, although General Dix wrote to Governor Seymour on July 30th and asked him whether the military power of the State might be relied on to enforce the execution of the law in case of forcible resistance to it. It was upon the Governor's equivocal reply to Dix's letter that the general

applied to the Secretary of War for a force adequate to maintain public peace. This call was promptly answered, and ten thousand veterans from the Army of the Potomac arrived in New York. When the draft was resumed on the 19th of August, no resistance was offered. The Proclamation, which is addressed to Governor Seymour, and is endorsed in General Dix's hand: "The President to Governor Seymour," reads as follows:

"Whereas, by reason of unlawful combinations against the authority of the Government of the United States, it has become impracticable, in my judgment, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within _____ therefore:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do call forth the Militia of the State of New York, to aid in suppressing said combinations and opposition to said laws. And I do respectfully request, and direct that, for this purpose, your Excellency do forthwith order Major General Sanford, with his command, to report for orders to Major General John A. Dix.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

45

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 10, 1863. To Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

$1,500.00

A MAGNIFICENT HISTORICAL LETTER WRITTEN BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN six days after the battle of Gettysburg to Gen. Sickles, who was at this time lying in hospital, having lost a leg in the battle. President Lincoln assures the general that there is no foundation for the report that the Third Corps, which Sickles commanded, had suffered a disaster or repulse. The part played by the Third Corps in the desperate fighting around the Peach Orchard was one of the most noteworthy incidents at Gettysburg. A transcript of the letter follows:

"Washington, July 10, 1863.

My dear General,

I understand you are troubled with some report that the 3rd Corps has sustained a disaster, or repulse. I can only say that I have watched closely, and believe I have seen all the despatches at the Military Telegraph Office up to a half hour ago, one from Ingalls, with the Army, reaching here since this morning, and I have heard of no such disaster or repulse. I add that I do not believe there has been any such.

Yours truly,

Maj. Gen. Sickles. A. LINCOLN."

46

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, September 5, 1863. To the Quartermaster General.

$900.00

FINE LETTER AND A MOST INTERESTING ASSOCIATION OF NAMES. The great President introduces the youthful Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., to the Quartermaster General.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 5, 1863.

Q. M. General,
My dear Sir:

This introduces C. Vanderbilt, Jr., son of the Commodore. He comes with a business proposition to you. Please give him a fair and respectful hearing, and oblige him if consistent with the service.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

47

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ACCEPTS AN OFFER OF GRAPES FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN THE HOSPITALS OF WASHINGTON

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 30, 1863. To Hon. Francis S. Cockran.

$950.00

A SPLENDID LETTER OF VERY UNUSUAL INTEREST, in which President Lincoln accepts from his friend, Francis S. Cockran of Baltimore, an offer of a supply of grapes to be distributed by Mrs. Lincoln among the wounded Union soldiers in the Washington hospitals. Mr. Cockran was chairman of the Maryland delegation which nominated Lincoln for the presidency and was on more or less intimate terms with the President after his election. During the absence of Mrs. Lincoln in New York on a visit, Mr. Cockran had suggested that he would send over a basket of grapes each day during the season if, upon her return to the capital, the President's wife would be willing to distribute them herself to the soldier patients. The letter reads as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 30, 1863.

Hon. Francis S. Cockran,
Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. L. is now at home & would be pleased to see you any time. If the grape time has not passed away, she would be pleased to join in the enterprise you mentioned.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

With letter of Ruth C. Cockran, daughter-in-law of the addressee, Francis S. Cockran, giving an account of the circumstances which occasioned Lincoln's letter.

48

LINCOLN, Abraham. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT. 1p., 8vo. (October 20, 1863.) $275.00

A MOST INTERESTING LINCOLN ITEM, being a list of figures made by President Lincoln on October 20, 1863, estimating the strength of the forces of General Burnside, at that time in Knoxville in a somewhat desperate position, having run out of ammunition and supplies. The figures, written in pencil by President Lincoln, were compiled from Burnside's telegraphic report to Lincoln and Stanton, and show the numbers of infantry, cavalry, guns, etc., at the general's disposal. The relief of Burnside, which was a matter of great concern to President Lincoln, was

accomplished just a month later as a direct consequence of Grant's decisive victory over the Confederates at Chattanooga, November 24th and 25th, 1863.

49

LINCOLN, Abraham. L.S. 1p., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, November 9, 1863. To Messrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, J. J. Astor, Jr., Nathaniel Sands, et al. $875.00

AN EXCEEDINGLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN to the members of a committee representing the two political parties in New York City who had petitioned him to urge upon Gen. John A. Dix the acceptance of the nomination as a non-partisan candidate for mayor of New York City. The committee had tendered the nomination to Gen. Dix, but owing to his official position, had found him somewhat reluctant to run. They thereupon wrote to President Lincoln asking him to request Dix to accept. A copy of the committee's letter with the names of some twenty signers appears on the second leaf of this letter. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VERY DIPLOMATIC REPLY ENDORSING GENERAL DIX FOR THE NOMINATION reads as follows:

"Private, except to Gen. Dix. Executive Mansion,
Washington, November 9, 1863.

Gentlemen:

Upon the subject of your letter I have to say that it is beyond my province to interfere with New York City politics; but that I am very grateful to Gen. Dix for the zealous and able military and *quasi* civil support he has given the government during the war; and that if the people of New York should tender him the Mayoralty, and he accept it, nothing on that subject could be more satisfactory to me. In this I must not be understood as saying aught against anyone or attempting the least degree of dictation in the matter. To state it in another way, if Gen. Dix's present relation to the general government lays any restraint upon him in this matter, I wish to remove that restraint.

Yours truly,

Messrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, A. LINCOLN.
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
Nathl. Sands."

The body of the letter is in the handwriting of Lincoln's trusted friend, private secretary and subsequent biographer, John Hay. It is signed by Lincoln, and the note at the top of the sheet: "Private, except to Gen. Dix," is in his autograph.

50

AUTOGRAPHS OF LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET

LINCOLN, Abraham. President Lincoln and the Members of Cabinet in 1863. THEIR AUTOGRAPHS on 1p., folio. (1863.) $550.00

A MOST INTERESTING AND UNUSUAL COLLECTION OF THE AUTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE MEMBERS OF

HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY on a single folio sheet of paper, being the signatures of Lincoln; William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War; Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior; Edward Bates, Attorney-General; Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General; and Major-General Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army. The autographs of Lincoln and the members of his great war cabinet associated as in this item make a choice and most desirable Lincoln memento.

51

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, January 29, 1864. To Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck. $750.00

FINE LETTER referring to the request of Gen. Joseph R. West to be relieved from duty in New Mexico. Gen. West had served in the war with Mexico, and when the Civil War broke out entered the army as lieutenant colonel of the 1st California Infantry. He was then appointed brigadier general of volunteers and saw service in New Mexico and afterwards in Arkansas and the southwest. Lincoln has written to the General-in-Chief as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington, January 29, 1864.

Major General Halleck,

The New Mexico people here understand that Gen. Joseph R. West, has asked to be relieved of his command in that part of the country; and they say they are for his being relieved. Let it be done unless you know some reason to the contrary.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN."

52

LINCOLN AND SEWARD

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, February 2, 1864. To William H. Seward, Secretary of State. $500.00

FINE LETTER, ASSOCIATING THE NAMES OF LINCOLN AND HIS GREAT PREMIER, entirely in the President's handwriting. The Secretary of State is requested to send a nomination for the Hon. Caleb Lyon, as Governor of Idaho Territory. This territory had been created by act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and Lyon was the second Governor. It reads as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington, Feb. 2, 1864.

Hon. Sec. of State,
Dear Sir:

Please send me a nomination for Hon. Caleb Lyon, as Governor of Idaho Territory.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN."

53

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of a portion of A PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF A SOLDIER PRISONER. April 20, 1864. $275.00

FINE AND INTERESTING LINCOLN ITEM, being the President's authorization for the pardon of a soldier and his return to his regiment. "If the officer commanding this man's regiment, and the officer commanding his company will write on this paper that they desire him to rejoin his regiment, I will send him to them. A. LINCOLN. April 20, 1864."

54

LINCOLN, Abraham. L.S. 3pp., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, April 25, 1864. To Dr. John P. Gray; with addressed envelope. With two A.L.S. of General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, and an L.S. of Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, all addressed to Dr. Gray and relating to the same case. Together 4 pieces. The collection: $650.00

AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE OFFICIAL LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO DR. JOHN P. GRAY, noted American alienist and superintendent of the state asylum for the insane at Utica, commissioning him to inquire into the sanity of a military prisoner under sentence of death for murder at Elmira. The President's letter, which directs Dr. Gray to proceed to Elmira, preside at an inquiry, take evidence, and then report to him, reads in part as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington,
April 25, 1864.

Dr. John P. Gray,
Utica, New York.

Private Lorenzo Stewart, 14th regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, is in military custody at Elmira, New York, having been, by military court, tried for homicide, and sentenced to death, his execution awaiting the order of the President of the United States. The record is before me; and a question is made as to the sanity of the accused. You will please to proceed to Elmira, New York, and take in writing, all evidence which may be offered on behalf of Private Stewart, and against him, and any, in addition, which you may find within your reach, and deem pertinent; all said evidence to be directed to the question of Private Stewart's sanity or insanity, and not to any other question; you to preside, with power to exclude evidence which shall appear to you clearly not pertinent to the question. . . . If you deem it proper, you will examine Private Stewart personally, and you may, in your discretion, require him to be present during the whole, or any part, of the taking of the evidence. The military are hereby charged to see that an escape does not occur.

Yours very truly,
A. LINCOLN."

There is a one-word correction in the text of the letter in Lincoln's handwriting, the President having altered the word "murder" to read "homicide." The accompanying letters of the Assistant Adjutant General and the Judge Advocate General refer to the prior arrangements for the examination of the prisoner by the alienist, and to the subsequent publication of the analysis of the case.

55

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.L.S. 1p., oblong 12mo. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 1, 1864. To the Judge Advocate General. $450.00

AN INTERESTING LINCOLN SPECIMEN, being a brief note to the Judge Advocate General asking for the record and a report in the case of one Daniel Wormer, presumably a military prisoner in whose behalf a petition may have been made to the President. A significant item, reflecting Lincoln's constant solicitude, in the midst of his many other cares, for the individual soldier in the Union army, and especially for such as had met with misfortune in one form or another.

"Executive Mansion,
Washington,
Judge Advocate General, July 1, 1864.
Please get the record in the case of Daniel Wormer, and report on it to me.
Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN."

56

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS OF PHILADELPHIA

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 1p., 4to. A.L.S. of Governor A. G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, accompanying a printed petition of the women employees of the United States Arsenal in Philadelphia to Secretary Stanton. July 27, 1864. $575.00

LINCOLN ON THE RIGHTS OF LABORING WOMEN. A LONG AND HIGHLY INTERESTING DOCUMENT consisting of about seventy words in the great President's handwriting and signed by him. The petition of these women employees of the government sets forth that: "At the breaking out of the rebellion that is now deluging our land with blood, and which for a time threatened the destruction of the Nation, the prices paid at the U. S. Arsenal in this city were barely sufficient to enable the women engaged upon Government work to earn a scanty respectable subsistence. Since the period referred to, board, provisions, and all other articles of female consumption have advanced to such an extent as to make an average of at least seventy-five percent, while women's labor has been *reduced thirty per cent.*" Etc., etc. Governor Curtin unites with the petitioners in their request which to him, appears to be "just and reasonable." President Lincoln refers the matter to Secretary Stanton with the following comment: "I know not how much is within the legal power of the government in this case; but it is certainly true in equity, that the laboring women in our employment, should be paid at the least as much as they were at the beginning of the war. Will the Secretary of War please have the cases fully examined, and so much relief given as can be consistently with the law and the public service. A. LINCOLN, July 27, 1864."

57

LINCOLN AND GARFIELD

LINCOLN, Abraham. AUTO. ENDORSEMENT SGD. on back of 2pp., 8vo. petition for the release of a soldier held prisoner for desertion. July 29, 1864. $250.00

AN INTERESTING CONNECTION. Lincoln refers a petition to James A. Garfield, later President. This interesting petition, which is endorsed by Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia, bears the following in President Lincoln's handwriting: "J. A. G. please report. A. LINCOLN, July 29, 1864." The case was referred by the President to his friend and trusted adviser, James A. Garfield, who six months previously had left the military service to take his seat in Congress.

58

LINCOLN, Abraham. Two A.D.S. on back of 4pp., 8vo. letter petitioning for the discharge of a young soldier from the army. September 5-12, 1864. $375.00

TWO INTERESTING ENDORSEMENTS, entirely in Lincoln's handwriting and signed by him, on the back of a letter from one of the constituents of John B. Steele, Member of Congress from New York, asking the representative to use his influence to obtain the discharge from the army of a boy known by the writer of the letter to be unwell and unfit for military service. The endorsements read as follows: "If Hon. John B. Steele will, in writing on this sheet, request me to discharge this boy, I will do it. A. LINCOLN, Sept. 5, 1864." And following the representative's annotation making the request, the President has written: "Let this boy be discharged. A. LINCOLN, Sept. 12, 1864."

59

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., double folio. Washington, September 30, 1864. $150.00

CONSULAR EXEQUATUR issued to Friedrich Kuhne, Consul of the Principality of Reuss at New York. Signed also by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, with fine seal of the U. S. Lincoln's signature, as is customary, is in full, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Diplomatic commissions such as this are rarely met with.

60

LINCOLN CHECK PAYABLE TO JOHN HAY

LINCOLN, Abraham. AUTO. CHECK SGD. 1p., oblong 8vo. Washington, October 19, 1864. $450.00

CHECK ON RIGGS & CO. TO PAY TO JOHN HAY, LINCOLN'S SECRETARY, TRUSTED FRIEND AND, SUBSEQUENTLY, HIS BIOGRAHER, THE SUM OF FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF. The check is

lithographed with a small vignette of the Riggs bank building at the left margin. The payee, amount and the signature, "A. LINCOLN," are in the great President's handwriting. AUTOGRAPH CHECKS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN ARE VERY RARE.

61

LINCOLN, Abraham. AUTO. ENDORSEMENT SGD. on portion of an envelope. Nov. 15, 1864. $225.00

A SPLENDID SPECIMEN. President Lincoln refers a woman petitioner, not improbably the mother of a soldier held prisoner by the Confederates, to his friend and military adviser, Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the head of the commission for exchange of prisoners. He has written on the envelope which contained the petition addressed to him:

"Will Gen. Hitchcock please see the bearer, Mrs. Gimber.

A. LINCOLN.

Nov. 15, 1864."

62

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON

LINCOLN, Abraham. Two A.D.S. on back of 1p., 12mo. petition for the discharge of a prisoner of war. Dec. 5 and 22, 1864. $425.00

THESE TWO INTERESTING LINCOLN ENDORSEMENTS are on the back of a portion of a petition for the discharge of a Tennesseean who was held a prisoner of war. The President, first referring the case to Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee, and later President, has written: "If Gov. Johnson will say in writing on this sheet that in his opinion this man should be discharged, I will discharge him. A. LINCOLN, Dec. 5, 1864." Below this, Lincoln has added two weeks later: "Let this man take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863 & be discharged as recommended by Gov. Johnson. A. LINCOLN, Dec. 22, 1864."

63

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 1p., 8vo. petition for the release of a prisoner of war. December 7, 1864. $275.00

INTERESTING ENDORSEMENT referring the matter of the petition to Senator John N. Henderson of Missouri for investigation, and written as follows: "Will Senator Henderson please see & hear the Missouri lady, and report to me on the case she shall present. A. LINCOLN, Dec. 7, 1864."

64

LINCOLN, Abraham. AUTO. ENDORSEMENT SGD. on 2pp., double folio petition for the pardon of a military prisoner. December 12, 1864. $175.00

LINCOLN'S PARDON OF A SOLDIER CONVICT. A petition signed

by some thirty citizens of Wabash, Indiana, and with the signed endorsement of Governor Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, for the pardon and release of a soldier convicted of theft, bears President Lincoln's endorsement: "Pardon, for unexecuted part of sentence. A. LINCOLN. Dec. 12, 1864."

65

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 2pp., folio plea in behalf of the defendants in the "Pardon Worsley Cases." January 19, 1865. $325.00

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ENDORSEMENT referring the case to the judge advocate general for an opinion, written entirely in the President's handwriting as follows: "Will the Judge Advocate General please give me his opinion whether it would be legally competent for the President to direct a new trial in this case, and if yea, whether this is a proper case in which to so direct? A. LINCOLN, Jan. 19, 1865." The "Pardon Worsley Cases" were the prosecutions of a notorious blockade-runner and his associates in contraband traffic with the rebels, a "cause célèbre" of the Civil War.

66

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 2pp., 4to. A.L.S. of Senator N. A. Farwell of Maine. February 18, 1865. $325.00

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PARDON OF A BOY who had deserted from the army after his health had broken down and who had subsequently enlisted in the navy. Lincoln has written on the back of Senator Farwell's petition in the boy's behalf: "Upon this boy's faithfully serving out his enlistment in the Naval service, he is pardoned for any desertion from the army heretofore committed. A. LINCOLN, Feb. 18, 1865."

67

LINCOLN, Abraham. AUTO. ENDORSEMENT SGD. on 1p., 4to. A.L.S. of Henry C. Deming, Member of Congress from Connecticut. February 20, 1865. $150.00

PETITION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF TWO SOLDIERS from the First Connecticut Light Battery, bearing President Lincoln's endorsement: "Let it be done. A. LINCOLN, Feb. 20, 1865."

68

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 2pp., 8vo. A.L.S. of Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul to Brig. Gen. Green Clay Smith, then a Member of Congress from Kentucky. February 22, 1865. $325.00

A LINCOLN ENDORSEMENT AND CIVIL WAR ITEM OF THE

HIGHEST INTEREST. General Paul, who had distinguished himself at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and who had been deprived of the sight of both eyes at the latter engagement, seeks the good offices of his friend, General Smith, in an effort to arrange for the exchange of his son, Captain A. C. Paul, a prisoner of war at Columbia, S. C. The letter, entirely in the handwriting of the blind general, has been laboriously written and concludes: "I can write but a little being completely blind from the effects of the wound I received in battle, but I trust I have said enough to interest you in the case." President Lincoln's endorsement on the letter runs as follows: "I shall be glad for Gen. Paul to be obliged in this matter, if it can be without detriment. A. LINCOLN, Feb. 22, 1865." Soon afterward, and not improbably as an indirect result of this letter, General Paul was appointed deputy-governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington.

69

LINCOLN, Abraham. A.D.S. on back of 2pp., 8vo. petition for the discharge of a soldier. March 18, 1865. $375.00

FINE LINCOLN ENDORSEMENT, of unusual interest and length, consisting of over fifty words in the President's handwriting, written less than a month before his assassination. Lincoln, after having heard the petitioner personally, has written the following: "Mr. Dorset, the father, says he already has two substitutes in the army, that he yet has three unmarried sons subject to draft, who will not shrink, and that he has still another son a prisoner among the rebels. He asks that this married son, now drafted, may be discharged. Let it be done. A. LINCOLN, March 18, 1865."

70

LINCOLN, Abraham. AUTO. ENDORSEMENT SGD. on back of 3pp., 8vo. A.L.S. of David Davis. April 11, 1865. $500.00

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER for the discharge of a soldier, written and signed by Lincoln three days before his assassination. This unusually interesting endorsement, one of the last official acts of the martyr President, bears also a signed notation of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Lincoln has written, as was his custom in such cases: "Let this man be discharged. A. LINCOLN, April 11, 1865." And below the President's endorsement, Secretary Stanton has added: "Free the discharged as directed immediately. EDWIN M. STANTON."

71

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LINCOLN ON THE THIRTEENTH OF APRIL, 1865

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., oblong folio. Washington, April 13, 1865. $475.00

PROBABLY THE LAST COMMISSION EVER SIGNED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN. This fine document represents one of the last official acts of the great President. On the day before his assassination, Lincoln affixed his signature to the commission of William Pitt Kellogg as Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

Kellogg, one of Lincoln's fellow-members of the Illinois bar during the fifties, had served as a colonel in Missouri under General Pope, until forced to resign from the army on account of ill-health. Several years after the close of the Civil War he was elected governor of Louisiana. The commission is signed also by Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's second cabinet. The signature of the President is, of course, in full, as was customary.

72

LINCOLN'S AUTOGRAPH ON THE FATEFUL FOURTEENTH OF APRIL, 1865

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. on back of 3pp., 8vo. petition for the discharge of a soldier from the Union Army. April 14, 1865.

$650.00

A LINCOLN ITEM OF OUTSTANDING INTEREST. His authorization for the discharge of a seventeen-year-old youth from the army in response to the appeal of the boy's mother, a widow of Richmond, Maine, SIGNED BY THE GREAT PRESIDENT ON THE LAST TRAGIC DAY OF HIS LIFE. It reads as follows:

"Let Thomas Geary be discharged from the service on refunding any bounty received.

April 14, 1865. A. LINCOLN."

The four lines of the endorsement are in the handwriting of Lincoln's private secretary, John Hay, who was later to become his biographer, and is SIGNED BY LINCOLN. This was one of the Great Emancipator's last official acts and one of the last times he ever wrote his name. Good Friday, April 14, 1865, began as a day of peace and thankfulness throughout the country; it ended with the cruel murder of the greatest American of the century in the box at Ford's Theatre. Lincoln's morning had been devoted to the routine of his executive office. He held an important cabinet meeting, at which his whole thoughts were given over to plans for "binding up the nation's wounds." In the afternoon he went for a drive with Mrs. Lincoln. At a few minutes before ten o'clock the same evening, the bullet of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, closed his life.

72-a

EARLY LINCOLN LEGAL DOCUMENT OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 2pp., folio. (Springfield), July 29, 1840. $275.00

A SPLENDID EARLY LINCOLN LEGAL DOCUMENT AND A MOST INTERESTING CONNECTION, THE DOCUMENT BEING IN THE HANDWRITING OF AND SIGNED TWICE BY WILLIAM BUTLER, AT WHOSE HOUSE LINCOLN BOARDED AND LIVED FOR SOME TIME DURING HIS FIRST YEARS IN SPRINGFIELD. William Butler was Clerk of the Sangamon County Court. He took a great liking to Lincoln

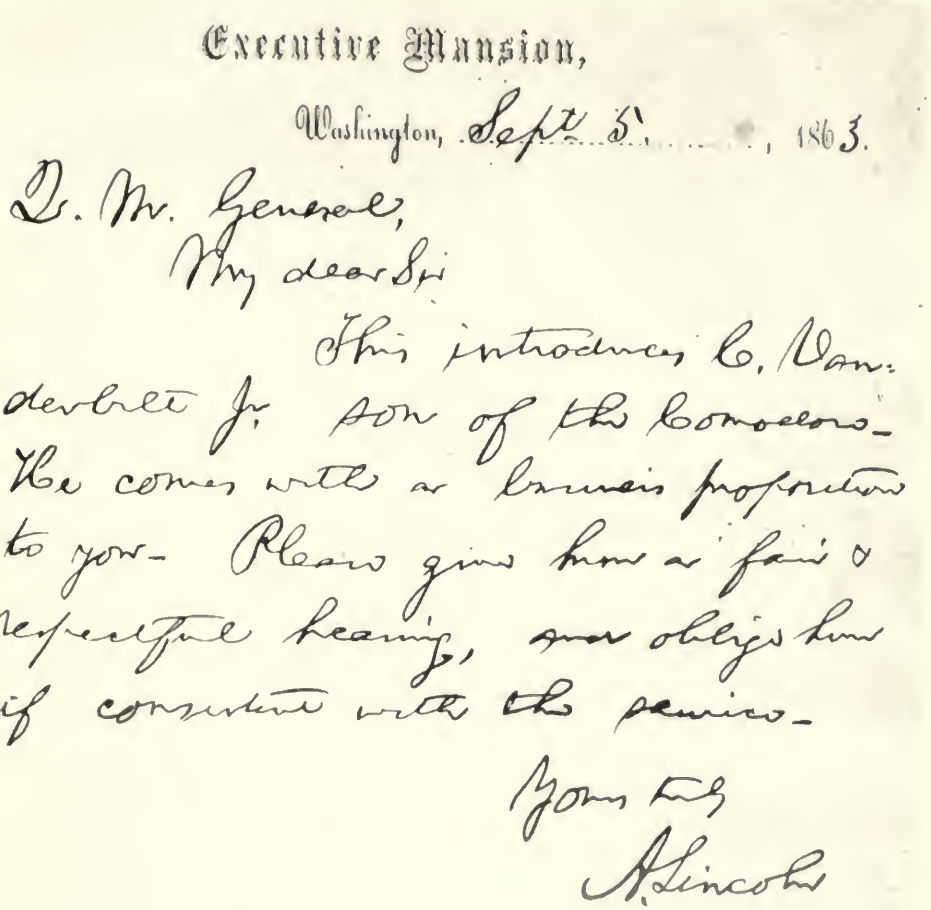
upon the latter's arrival in Springfield, and knowing the young politician's sad financial predicament at the time took him to his house for meals, making no mention of pay. Butler was later to be closely involved in the Shields affair. And it was Butler's sister-in-law, Sarah Rickard, whom Lincoln asked to marry him, during his interrupted love affair with Mary Todd. The document is a deposition of Peter Rickard, a relative of Sarah's, in connection with a lawsuit over certain lands belonging to the estate of Jacob M. Early. This is also an association of some interest, as it was under Early that Lincoln served in the Black Hawk campaign. Lincoln's signature is as follows: "A. LINCOLN — Guardian, ad litem, etc."

72-b

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT — SIGNED BY LINCOLN, JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, STEPHEN T. LOGAN, JOHN T. STUART AND OTHERS

LINCOLN, Abraham. D.S. 1p., folio. Springfield, Ills., December 6, 1854. $325.00

A SPLENDID LINCOLN LEGAL DOCUMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING ASSOCIATIONS, BEING SIGNED BY LINCOLN AND THREE OF THE MEN WITH WHOM HE WAS MOST CLOSELY ASSOCIATED DURING HIS YEARS OF PRACTICE AT THE ILLINOIS BAR. The document is a bond executed in behalf of John T. Stuart as Receiver of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Springfield. Judge David Davis, whose signature appears on the bond, was one of Lincoln's very closest friends and supporters. No other one man did so much to bring about Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency as Judge Davis. Stephen T. Logan — "the exact and methodical Logan" — was Lincoln's law partner for three and a half years during what was probably the most formative period of the future President's career. John T. Stuart, another of Lincoln's law partners, known as the handsomest man in Illinois, was also one of Lincoln's closest associates during his first years at the bar. The document is signed by three other men in addition to the above named; Benjamin S. Edwards, an old line Whig of Springfield, John Cook, and W. J. Black.



Executive Mansion,

Washington, Sept 5, 1863.

Q. Mr. General,

My dear Sir

This introduces C. Vanderbilt Jr. son of the Commodore. He comes with a business proposition to you. Please give him a fair & respectful hearing, and oblige him if consistent with the service.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

Autograph Letter of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
to the Quartermaster General
(See No. 46)

73

BATES, Edward. *Attorney General in Lincoln's Cabinet.* A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Attorney General's Office, Washington, Aug. 22, 1861. To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. $75.00

VERY INTERESTING AND SIGNIFICANT LETTER, marked "Private" and discussing newspaper attacks upon the Secretary of the Navy, the necessity for unity in the administration, etc.

"I desire, before long, to have a quiet, private conversation with you, about some matters which concern us and all the members of the govt. As individuals, we cannot afford to have splits and cabals among ourselves — that will ruin us in detail; and as an Administration, we cannot afford to allow our cause to be separated, in the public mind, from the cause of the Country. The Country just now, has no other representatives, to desert the one cause is to abandon the other. I have been pained and shocked at several late instances of gross injustice done you in the newspapers. But, never mind. If I am rightly informed of your present plans and operations, you will soon make up that lee-way, and make men sorry for their precipitate censure." Etc., etc.

74

BATES, Edward. A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Washington, June 13, 1864. To Gideon Welles. $75.00

FINE LETTER from Lincoln's Attorney General to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting the release of a young Confederate prisoner of war, the son of a Union officer, a friend of Bates. It reads in part: "On behalf of Captain Shock I applied personally to the President (Lincoln) to release his son and give him back to the anxious father. The President, knowing little himself of the parties, did not choose to act definitely upon his own generous promptings, but promised me to grant the favor to Capt. Shock, if you would ask it." Etc.

75

ON THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

BLANC, Louis. *Noted French Politician and Historian.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. London, April 27, 1865. To Charles Francis Adams, American Minister to England during the Civil War. $50.00

A MOST INTERESTING LETTER written by the distinguished French Radical thinker, then living in exile in London, immediately after the news of Lincoln's assassination had reached Europe. The letter, which was published in several of the London newspapers, reads, translated, as follows:

"To Mr. Adams, United States Minister to England.

Sir,

As a Frenchman, I feel it to be my duty to express to you my deep grief at hearing of the atrocious murder committed upon Mr. Lincoln.

We have all followed with great emotion the progress of the cause which the illustrious Abraham Lincoln has so powerfully served, and our most earnest wish is

for the increasing prosperity of the great people whom he has so gloriously represented.

Accept, Sir, the expression of my most sincere sympathy and my profound regard.

LOUIS BLANC."

76

THE EXCESSIVELY RARE AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH

BOOTH, John Wilkes. *Assassin of President Lincoln.* A.L.S. 2 full pp., 8vo. Wood's Theatre, Nashville, Feb. 9, 1864. To Moses Kimball. $450.00

A VERY FINE AND INTERESTING SPECIMEN OF THE EXCESSIVELY RARE AUTOGRAPH OF THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. This letter, written during the last months of his regular employment on the stage and before he had formed the project of his daring political conspiracy, refers to the death of a fellow-actor named Reach, with whom he had expected to appear, and also gives particulars regarding his own theatrical engagements during the succeeding weeks. The second page of the letter is written obliquely across the sheet at a sharp angle and, even allowing for the fact that the letter was written in haste, suggests the unbalanced mental condition of the actor at this period. The letter reads in part:

"Yours of 4th just recd. Poor Reach, I heard of his death by telegraph and sincerely mourn him, as will all his friends and brother professionals. I can easily enter into all your regrets. . . . My dear Sir, I hope you will excuse this as I write in great haste. I open Monday at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati for two weeks. Write me there. I then go to New Orleans for a five weeks engagement." Etc., etc.

77

BOOTH, John Wilkes. A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. New York, October 18, (1864). $450.00

FINE EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE RAREST AUTOGRAPHS OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD. Written by the fanatical young actor less than six months before he committed his dastardly murder.

"Have not heard from you of late. Nov. 23rd and 30th is the only time I have for Cleveland; I asked for Feb. 1st and 8th in Columbus. I can still give you that time I guess, but let me hear from you at once, as I must answer Nashville. If you *cannot* arrange that time for Columbus, I may be able to give you Feb. 29th and March 7th for Columbus, but you must answer at once by telegraph. I play tomorrow, Monday, here in Providence — the next night in Hartford."

78

BUCHANAN, James. *President of the United States.* A.L.S. 3pp., 4to. Wheatland, near Lancaster, Jan. 17, 1862. To Senator John R. Thomson. $100.00

A LONG AND IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER written by

ex-President Buchanan from his home near Lancaster, Pa., whither he had retired at the end of his term. He inquires of his friend, Senator Thomson, regarding the date of appointment of the Postmaster General in his cabinet, Joseph Holt, subsequently Judge Advocate General, and asks also for the date of Mr. Stanton's nomination and confirmation. Mr. Buchanan then refers to the charges which were being most unjustly brought against him at this time in connection with his attitude towards the South during the last months of his administration. In particular the ex-President mentions the accusation that had been made against Secretary Floyd that he used his official position at the War Department to supply the intending secessionists with arms and ammunition. The letter reads in part:

"I am living here in tranquility and contentment. Indeed I should be positively happy were it not for the troubles of the Country. I have borne all the abuse which I have received with Christian patience under the firm conclusion that the records of the Country when brought to the knowledge of the people will not only be a satisfactory defence but a triumphant vindication of my administration. . . . My own friends generally believe that Floyd succeeded in stealing some arms and sending them to the South." Etc., etc.

79

CAMERON, Simon. *Secretary of War in Lincoln's Cabinet.* A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Willard's, (Washington, D. C.), Feb. 25, 1863. To Secretary Stanton. $35.00

AN INTERESTING LETTER written to his successor, Secretary of War Stanton, shortly after Cameron's return to the United States following his resignation as Minister to Russia. He recommends to Stanton a certain negro, J. E. Williams, who wishes to obtain authorization for raising a negro company for service in the Union army.

80

CHADWICK, John W. *Unitarian Clergyman and Author.* A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. April 12, 1890. $35.00

VERY INTERESTING LETTER REGARDING THE RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF LINCOLN and criticizing the picture of the great President as presented by Nicolay and Hay in their monumental "Life." He tells his correspondent, Mr. Garrison, that his opinion is based on reading everything he has been able to find, sifting and weighing it. "It is an interesting spectacle at the very time we are digging out the real Washington to see the creation of an unreal Lincoln going on. Hay and Nicolay's 'Lincoln' impressed me as a wilful idealization of the man, a toning down of everything that might offend the taste of 'the 400'." Etc., etc.

81

A UNION SOLDIER WRITES OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

CHAPLIN, E. A. *Union Soldier.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Fort Richardson, April 15, 1865. $75.00

AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING LETTER from the pen of a Union

soldier stationed at Washington, describing vividly the tense situation in the capital on the day following Lincoln's assassination. It reads in part: "You will learn before this reaches you of the assassination of our good and noble President. He was murdered at Ford's Theatre last night by a low actor, J. Wilkes Booth. . . . The wildest excitement prevails here. There is a strong picket guard all around the city. We cannot leave our brigade. The men are all out on guard. The citizens of the city are frantic. Some half dozen men have been shot down in the streets for expressing disloyal sentiments, and saying that they were glad that Mr. Lincoln was killed. Serves them right. Mr. Johnson will not be so lenient as honest Abe has been to the scoundrels. He seems to be the man for the times, acting with firmness and ordering the patrols to shoot down anyone who is disloyal in his sentiments." Etc., etc.

82

CHAPMAN, Bird B. *Prominent Ohio Republican Politician; Supporter of General Fremont in 1864.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Put-in-Bay, June 24, 1864. To Dr. E. W. Hubbard. $25.00

VERY INTERESTING LETTER bearing on the political situation in Ohio in 1864. On the previous May 31st, a convention of Republicans, dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, met at Cleveland and tendered to Gen. Fremont a nomination for President. This he accepted, but in the following September withdrew to prevent the election of the Democratic candidate. "Politically matters are considerably mixed. The Fremont movement disturbs the Lincoln party very much. The Democrats generally are waiting with much anxiety for the action of the Chicago convention, and, so far as I have learned, with few exceptions hope for such action as will allow them to cast their votes for Fremont. And which I think will generally be the case in any event. MANY ARE BEGINNING TO CONSIDER THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY SUCH THAT TO RE-ELECT MR. LINCOLN WOULD ANNIHILATE ALL CREDIT AND REALLY COMPLETELY PROSTRATE THE COUNTRY." Etc., etc.

83

CHASE, Salmon P. *Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet.* A.L.S. 2 full pp., 8vo. Beverly, Mass., July 26, 1864. To S. T. Dana. $15.00

FRIENDLY LETTER written one month after Mr. Chase's retirement from the cabinet, referring to a cancelled visit to Nahant, mentioning various friends, etc. "You have my sincerest sympathy in your concern for Miss Dana, and you did right in obeying the orders of the physician. I thank you for believing that I would appreciate your action and gladly sacrifice the anticipated pleasure of a visit to you at Nahant to the paramount consideration of what is best for her." Etc., etc.

84

CHASE, Salmon P. A.L.S. 2 full pp., 8vo. Washington, May 28, 1868. To Supreme Court Justice Samuel Nelson. $35.00

FINE FRIENDLY LETTER referring to various personal and legal matters,

mentioning the trial of Jefferson Davis, etc. "I am going to Richmond next Tuesday. There is a probability, it is said, that there will be a motion for continuance in the Davis case. I wish there could be a final disposition of it." Etc., etc.

85

CHASE, Salmon P. A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Washington, Jan. 14, 1870. To Supreme Court Justice Samuel Nelson. $20.00

FINE LETTER referring to various personal and political matters. "I am extremely sorry that Mrs. Nelson's health is not yet so far improved, that you can be with us on Monday: and most earnestly hope that she will be able to come with you before the end of the week. We shall need you greatly on Saturday: and I and all of us will be glad if you can join us at the President's dinner on Wednesday evening." Etc., etc.

86

COLFAX, Schuyler. *Distinguished American Statesman; Vice-President under Grant.* A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Washington, July 21, 1866. To William E. Marshall. $50.00

VERY FINE LETTER ON THE PHYSIOGNOMY OF LINCOLN, from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, thanking the artist, Marshall, for the portrait of Lincoln which he had presented for the Speaker's Room. "OUR BELOVED BUT MURDERED PRESIDENT, IT ALWAYS SEEMED TO ME, HAD WHAT MAY BE CALLED A FLEXIBLE FACE, REFLECTING ON ITS SURFACE THE DEEP FEELINGS THAT SO OFTEN STRUGGLED WITHIN HIM. I COULD TELL AT A GLANCE, WHEN I MET HIM, WHETHER HE HAD RECEIVED BAD NEWS OR WHETHER ALL WAS CALM WITHIN. This flexibility of feature causes the slight difference observable in the many excellent portraits of him before the public. You have caught his expression when he was calm but grave; and the most casual observer can see that it is the face of one whose heart was full of kindness, even when his will was stern and inflexible in obeying the demands of Duty." Etc., etc.

87

CORBETT, Boston. *Union Cavalry Sergeant, who shot and killed John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln.* A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Camden, N. J., July 23, 1874. $45.00

AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING AND RARE AUTOGRAPH LETTER, in acceptance of an invitation to preach a sermon. Clear evidences of the mental disorders which led subsequently to Corbett's being confined in an asylum for the insane in Kansas are apparent in this letter.

88

CURTIN, Andrew G. *Civil War Governor of Pennsylvania; "The Soldier's Friend."* A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Executive Chamber,

Harrisburg, Feb. 25, 1861. To PRESIDENT LINCOLN. $20.00

Governor Curtin recommends Edward Bierer to President Lincoln as a man deserving of an appointment from the administration. "I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman of excellent character, of highly respectable standing in his profession, and an active and useful politician." Etc.

89

CURTIN, Andrew G. L.S. 1p., 4to. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, April 20, 1864. To PRESIDENT LINCOLN. $15.00

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE LOYAL GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA urging the appointment of Col. Everard Bierer as Judge in the new territory of Montana.

90

DAVIS, Jefferson. *President of the Confederacy.* L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Beauvoir, January 2, 1888. To L. G. Washington. $75.00

A VERY IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER referring to the peace mission of the self-constituted envoys, Jacques and Gilmore, to the Confederate Capital in July, 1864. This unofficial attempt at peace negotiations was undertaken entirely without President Lincoln's authority or instructions, and although widely noticed and commented upon at the time, was quite without any tangible results, except that possibly it dampened to some extent the ardour of Northern peace advocates. Davis, at the time of writing this letter, was eighty years of age and was living in retirement on his estate at Beauvoir, Miss. He asks his correspondent, who was present at the interview between Jacques and Gilmore and the Confederate Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, to clear up certain points in connection with the matter, in order to refute statements contained in a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly which, according to Davis, had misrepresented the Confederate side of the story. The letter, in which Lincoln's alleged proposal of compensated emancipation is mentioned, reads in part:

"The total loss of my papers and the death of many of those who were connected with me during the war, leaves every faithless person who chooses, at liberty to misrepresent my acts as executive of the Confederacy. There has been recently published in the Atlantic Monthly, the continuation of a story begun years ago about a visit of two men who came with passes on a flag of truce boat, and had a long conversation with Secretary Benjamin and subsequently a brief interview with myself. Out of what occurred or rather what was imagined, a large story of their interview both in Richmond and in Washington has been spread before the public.

Among other things that Mr. Lincoln proposed, was to pay a large sum of money in remuneration for emancipated slaves.

I thought it probable that you were present at the interview with Benjamin, and knew whether any papers were presented to him, and would substantially remember any important proposition which was submitted. If any papers were left with Mr. Benjamin they may be of those purchased by the War Office." Etc., etc.

91

DIX, John A. *Distinguished American Major General in the Civil War; Governor of New York.* A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Headquarters Department of the East, New York, Oct., 15, 1864. To PRESIDENT LINCOLN. $20.00

FINE LETTER, written as Commander of the Department of the East from his headquarters in New York, to which post Gen. Dix was assigned by President Lincoln after the draft riots. He introduces John D. Townsend of Astoria to the President.

92

DOUGLAS, Stephen A. *Celebrated American Statesman; Opponent of Abraham Lincoln in the Famous Series of Debates held in Illinois in 1858.* L.S. 1p., 4to. U. S. Senate Chamber, Feb. 10, 1852. To M. W. Delahay. $25.00

INTERESTING LETTER addressed to a constituent, relating to land benefits for settlers who had been involved in the Black Hawk War. It reads in part: "Yours of the 15th Dec. last making reference to a 'class of people who were in the Black Hawk or Indian War of 1831' has been received. Without a more definite statement of the case than appears to have been expressed in your letter, it is scarcely possible to make any satisfactory effort in the matter." Etc., etc. DOUGLAS'S AUTOGRAPH IS SCARCE.

93

DOUGLAS, Stephen A. A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Washington, March 9, 1857. To Lewis Cass; with original franked envelope. $35.00

FINE LETTER to the Secretary of State in Buchanan's cabinet, recommending David T. Disney of Ohio for a foreign diplomatic post. "Mr. Disney was for many years a distinguished member of Congress, and earned and maintained the reputation of one of the ablest men in the country. He is an accomplished scholar, a sound and reliable politician, a gentleman in all respects worthy of your confidence and esteem, and I should be particularly and especially gratified if you can grant the wishes of his friends." Etc.

94

DOUGLAS, Stephen A. L.S. 1p., 8vo. Chicago, Nov. 7, 1858. To Sydney Myers. $25.00

INTERESTING LETTER written by Douglas five days after the election of 1858, which had resulted in the greatest personal triumph of his career. Although the Republicans had elected the State officers, the Democrats still held a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and the re-election of Douglas to the Senate was thus assured. He writes to his correspondent, one of his ardent supporters: "Accept my thanks for your kind congratulatory letter upon the result in this state. I remember

with pleasure your zeal and active exertions in the good cause and feel grateful for the efforts and sacrifices which you made." Etc.

95

DOUGLAS, Stephen A. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., July 11, 1860. To Elijah Purdy. $35.00

VERY INTERESTING LETTER written less than three weeks after the nomination of Douglas as candidate for the Presidency by the disrupted Democratic Party convention at Baltimore. The letter is marked "Private" and reads: "Will you do me the favor to call on me at Parlor no. 58 at your earliest convenience today or tonight. I desire to consult you on matters of importance."

96

LINCOLN-HANKS GENEALOGICAL DOCUMENT

DOWLING, Sarah Jane. *Kinswoman of Abraham Lincoln; Daughter of Dennis Hanks; Grand-daughter of Sarah Bush Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's step-mother.* D.S. 1p., 4to. Charleston, Ill., Feb. 23, 1904. $35.00

A LINCOLN GENEALOGICAL ITEM OF UNUSUAL INTEREST, being a statement signed by Sarah Jane Dowling, daughter of Dennis Hanks, regarding her parentage, etc., and mentioning certain portraits of her "Uncle Abe." As a child she had been a member of the Lincoln household, and in 1830 when she was eight years old and Abraham Lincoln was twenty-one, she accompanied the Lincoln-Hanks-Hall clan over the hills and through the forests of southern Indiana on their migration to Illinois. The statement reads:

"I was born in Spencer Co., Indiana, June 14th, A.D. 1822. I am a daughter of Dennis Hanks and grand-daughter and namesake of Sarah Bush Lincoln — my mother's maiden name being Elizabeth Johnston, step-daughter of Thomas Lincoln. I came from Indiana to Decatur, Illinois, with my parents & with the Lincoln & Hall families. I was then a little girl eight years of age.

At your request I have compared your Photos No. 1 and No. 2 with the one now in possession of my sister, Mrs. Harriet Chapman, presented to her in 1858 by Uncle Abe, and after careful examination I have concluded to give the preference to your Photo No. 1 as being the best and truest likeness of our Uncle Abe.

Sarah Jane Dowling."

97

DRINKWATER, John. *Noted English Dramatist; wrote the famous historical play, "Abraham Lincoln."* AUTO. MS. SGD. of his introduction to the English edition of Francis Grierson's "Lincoln, the Practical Mystic." 9pp., sm. 8vo. 1919. $325.00

A SPLENDID ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF UNUSUAL INTEREST, from the hand of the author of the greatest drama that has been written around

the character of Abraham Lincoln. The manuscript, written in pencil in Drinkwater's neat and legible hand, consists of approximately 1500 words, and contains numerous corrections and interlineations, also in his autograph. A brief quotation from this fine manuscript follows:

"In modern history there is no man whose life so finely bears for the world the significance of a great work of creative wisdom as Abraham Lincoln. If it should be asked whether Lincoln was a greater man than Shakespeare, it must at least be remembered whatever the answer, that in Lincoln his life stands for the Lear, and Macbeth, and Twelfth Night, and Tempest, of Shakespeare and it is to the spectacle of the one perfecting his own soul that moves us deeply and instructs us as surely as that of the other perfecting the creatures of his imagination. It seems to me that it is this faculty of Lincoln, for investing the life of a statesman, absorbed in the medley of daily affairs, with spiritual significance, so that what he does, however pregnant, is always of secondary consideration to what he so supremely is, what Mr. Emerson has in mind when he calls him 'The Practical Mystic'."

98

FAULKNER, Charles J. *U. S. Minister to France, 1859-61.* A.L.S. 7 full pp., 4to. Legation of the United States, Paris, April 5, 1861. To William H. Seward, Secretary of State. $75.00

LONG AND IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER from the American Minister to France to the Secretary of State, acknowledging receipt of copies of President Lincoln's inaugural address, and setting forth the diplomat's views regarding the rights of the secessionists to the recognition of foreign powers, and also his ideas as to the possible courses which the President might pursue in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the North and South. Faulkner, a Virginian, subsequently encouraged Louis Napoleon to sympathize with the Confederacy, and was recalled by President Lincoln not long after this letter was written. Upon his return to the United States, he was arrested and confined for a time as a disloyal citizen. He was later exchanged and served in the Confederate army on the staff of General "Stonewall" Jackson. This highly important dispatch reads in part as follows: "I had today the honor to receive your communication of the 9th of March, enclosing to me two copies of the Inaugural address of President Lincoln, and calling my attention to the demand which the 'Confederate States' may probably make for the recognition of their Independence by the Emperor of France. Up to this time, there have been no commissioners nor agents, diplomatic or commercial, from the 'Confederate States' in Paris, nor have I any information when such persons are expected here.

I WILL IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR REQUEST PLACE IN THE HANDS OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS A COPY OF THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. I HAVE READ THE COPY INTENDED FOR THIS LEGATION, AND WHILST I CHEERFULLY CONCEDE THE ABILITY AND CIRCUMSPECTION WITH WHICH IT HAS BEEN WRITTEN, I AM CONSTRAINED TO SAY, THAT I CAN SEE NOTHING IN THAT STATE PAPER CALCULATED TO TRANQUILIZE THE SOUTHERN MIND, NOR TO ENLIGHTEN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS UPON THE QUESTION WHETHER THE POLICY WHICH THE PRESIDENT INTENDS TO PURSUE IN THE PRESENT JUNCTURE OF OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS WILL BE THAT OF PEACE OR WAR. . . .

Notwithstanding I have had several conversations with the Emperor touching

the disturbed condition of the United States, from which I have inferred the general tendency of his opinions, and probable course of action, and given the result of those inferences in my dispatch No. 114, still, it is proper for me to repeat, that I have had no interview with the Emperor nor with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in which the slightest allusion was made to the seceding states as a distinct political organization claiming to exercise the powers of sovereignty, nor to the possibility or probability of their demand for recognition by the French Government. My reasons for avoiding all allusions to such topics are obvious. It was not until the 19th of last month that my attention was officially drawn to the fact that such a demand might be made upon the French Government, and it was only in the event of the arrival of Commissioners here that I was instructed to take any action at all. No such contingency has yet occurred. Besides, the right of any government to international recognition must depend upon the state of facts existing at the time such question arises, and no practical and enlightened statesman like the Emperor Napoleon could be expected to commit himself to any specific declarations upon such a subject until he had an opportunity of surveying all the facts existing at the time when such appeal shall be made to the comity and justice of France." Etc., etc.

99

FESSENDEN, William Pitt. *Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet.* A.L.S. 3pp., 4to. Portland, Me., Aug. 6, 1840. To Daniel Webster. $35.00

INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER written during the campaign of 1840, when Fessenden was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket. He seeks to enlist Webster's help as a speaker, writing in part: "Aside from our strong desire to see and hear Mr. Webster, we are anxious to have you present for many reasons connected with the cause. On the election of this County will depend the character of our State Senate, and consequently, the question whether a Whig or a Loco, is to take the place of Mr. Ruggles."

100

FESSENDEN, William Pitt. A.L.S. 6pp., 4to. Portland, July 15, 1850. To President Millard Fillmore. $50.00

LONG AND EXTREMELY INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER of over twelve hundred words, written less than a week after the death of President Zachary Taylor and the induction into office of Fillmore. This extraordinary letter deals at length with the political situation viewed from the New England Whig standpoint at one of the most critical and tempestuous periods in American history. Fessenden refers to the melancholy event which had made his friend, Fillmore, President, and speaks of the many noble qualities, the honesty, firmness, and freedom from sectional prejudice of the late Chief Executive. The letter then proceeds, in part: "I am confident, then, that in New England, and I am sure that in Maine, the policy recommended by Prest. Taylor is considered best and wisest under the circumstances, & has the almost universal approbation of the Whigs here. It had won, and was daily winning for him, adherents and friends. Had he lived, and firmly carried it out, I believe that, at the North, his strength and popularity would have been irresistible. Even the free-soilers approved and admired him & lament his death as a national misfortune.

On the other hand, both the course & compromise of Mr. Clay and most of the

position assumed and advocated by Mr. Webster have received a very cold and limited support from any quarter, and have been most decidedly reprobated by a vast majority of the Whigs. Mr. Webster's speech and his subsequent votes would have utterly annihilated any other New England Whig & have greatly impaired his weight and influence, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts made to sustain him." Etc., etc.

101

FIELD, David Dudley. *Distinguished American Lawyer.* L.S. 2pp., 8vo. New York, May 20, 1873. To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.. $25.00

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER referring to Charles Francis Adams's lately published eulogy of Seward. Field refers to an interview which he had with President Lincoln in April, 1861, in the presence of Welles and other members of the cabinet including Seward himself when Field "DENOUNCED MR. SEWARD'S POLITICAL THEORIES, & REMINDED THE PRESIDENT THAT MR. SEWARD & MR. SEWARD'S FRIENDS WERE NOT ONLY AGAINST HIS ELECTION, UNTIL THEY FOUND THAT HE WOULD BE ELECTED WITHOUT THEM, AND HE REPLIED THAT HE KNEW THAT, BUT HAD FORGIVEN THEM."

102

FIELD, Stephen J. *Noted American Jurist; Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.* L.S. 2pp., 4to. Sacramento, Jan. 4, 1861. To President Lincoln. $35.00

A LETTER OF UNUSUAL INTEREST from the distinguished jurist, a brother of Cyrus W. Field, recommending the appointment to office of W. H. Weeks. Judge Field states very explicitly that he is not a member of the Republican party and has always opposed it, and that though he does not expect his recommendation to bear much weight on that account, he nevertheless gladly gives it. The letter reads in part:

". . . As I am not a member of the Republican Party, but have always been a consistent opponent of that party, any recommendation of mine can hardly be of any service to him. I give it, however, most cheerfully. I have known Mr. Weeks for some years, and his position as a gentleman of integrity and ability has never, I believe, been questioned." Etc.

Judge Field, in spite of being "a consistent opponent of the Republican Party" was appointed to the supreme bench by President Lincoln in 1863.

103

SERIES OF LETTERS RELATING TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "FRANKLIN GAZETTE" AND THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE EDITORS AND OWNERS

FLANDERS, Francis D. *Editor and Owner of the "Franklin Gazette" of Malone, N. Y.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Malone, Decem-

ber 13, 1862. To Governor Seymour. Together with a 4pp., 8vo. A.L.S. of the editor's wife to Governor Seymour, a copy of a letter from Governor Morgan to President Lincoln, and a copy of a letter from Mrs. Flanders to Governor Morgan. $50.00

THIS INTERESTING SERIES OF LETTERS referring to the suppression of one of the principal newspapers of upper New York State and the imprisonment of the owner and his brother without trial, forms a record of an incident of considerable significance in the history of the state during the Civil War. The affair reflects a state of mind on the part of a section of the population which was to result, in 1863, in the tragic events of the draft riots.

The wives of the two imprisoned men visited Washington early in January, 1862, with a letter of introduction from Governor Morgan of New York to President Lincoln, a copy of which is included in this series. The President received them, and, after listening to their presentation of their plea, referred them to Secretary Seward, who, according to the description of the interview contained in the copy of a letter of the two women to Governor Morgan informing him of the failure of their mission, declined either to release the men or to grant them a trial. They were, however, released less than a month later, under the "Proclamation of General Amnesty for State Prisoners." The case was taken up again by Governor Seymour after his election, and the two original letters in the series are the communications to him of F. D. Flanders and his wife. The owner of the newspaper concludes in his letter: "I feel that I have suffered, and am still suffering, grievous wrong. Perhaps there is no remedy. If not, I must submit with such patience as I can command."

104

SIR EDMUND GOSSE ON LINCOLN AND ALMQUIST

***GOSSE, Sir Edmund.** *Distinguished English Literary Critic.* A.L.S. 4 closely written pp., 8vo. London, August, 1887. To the Editor of "The Critic." $60.00

LONG AND EXTREMELY INTERESTING LETTER referring to the Swedish novelist, Almquist, and his alleged connection with President Lincoln. Gosse, in writing the article "Almquist" for the Encyclopedia Britannica had repeated the unexamined statement of the novelist and adventurer that after several years' wandering in America under the name of Professor Gustavi, he was appointed by President Lincoln as one of his private secretaries. This quite unfounded legend was not reprinted in later editions of the encyclopedia, but the interest and discussion that the statement gave rise to called forth the remarks regarding the matter which Gosse makes in this letter to "The Critic." He goes over the various stages of the controversy and finally concludes: "It has occurred to me that my friend Mr. John Hay is better able than any one else in America to deal with the allegation, and in reply to a note of mine he has obliged me with this letter:

'THE STORY ABOUT ALMQUIST IS IMPOSSIBLE. THE PERSONNEL OF LINCOLN'S OFFICE WAS NOT NUMEROUS. I CAN ACCOUNT FOR EVERY ONE OF THE EMPLOYES, AND THERE WAS NOT ONE, WHO, BY ANY INGENUITY OF DISGUISE OR IMAGINA-

* See lot No. 156, Nicolay letter dated Feb. 24, 1878.

TION, COULD PASS FOR ALMQUIST. THE SAD AND TRAGIC CONCLUSION IS THAT HE LIED ABOUT IT.'

Almquist was a man of genius; but I am afraid it must be confessed that his known character offers no reason why anyone should doubt that Mr. Hay's conclusion is the just one. But it would be interesting to find out where the truth about his American adventures ends and the lie begins."

105

THE AUTOGRAPH OF U. S. GRANT WHEN A CADET AT WEST POINT

GRANT, Ulysses S. *Celebrated American General; President U. S.* D.S. 1p., folio, vellum, with large red wax seal. West Point, June 20, 1843. $175.00

PROBABLY THE RAREST GRANT AUTOGRAPH EVER OFFERED, being a certificate of the Dialectic Society of the U. S. Military Academy, signed by Grant as a twenty-one-year-old cadet and President of the Society. The fact that Grant ever held such a post of honor among his fellow cadets at West Point seems to have been overlooked by some, at least, of his biographers, and rather tends to controvert the view that his career at the Military Academy was altogether a mediocre one. Winfield Scott Hancock, also destined to future fame in the Civil War, was Secretary of the Society and his signature appears on the document also. An added point of interest is the fact that it is the membership certificate of Cadet James A. Hardie, who was likewise to become famous as a Civil War General.

106

GRANT, Ulysses S. A.L.S. "Ulysses." 4 full pp., 8vo. St. Louis, Sept. 23, 1859. To his father. $275.00

A REMARKABLE LETTER WRITTEN BY GRANT AT THE PERIOD WHEN HIS FORTUNES WERE AT THEIR LOWEST EBB. He informs his father that he has failed to obtain the office of county engineer for which he had been a candidate, refers to his financial situation, mentions his brother Simpson, his wife and children, etc. A few months later he gave up his unprosperous real estate business in St. Louis and took a clerkship in his father's store in Galena.

"I have waited for some time to write you the result of the action of the County Commissioners upon the appointment of a County Engineer. The question has at length been settled, and I am sorry to say, adversely to me. The two Democratic Commissioners voted for me and the free-soilers against me. What I shall now go at I have not determined but I hope something before a great while. Next month I get possession of my own house when my expenses will be reduced so much that a very moderate salary will support me. . . . We are looking for some of you here next week to go to the fair. I wrote to Simp to come down and see me but as I have had no answer from him nor from Orvil to a letter written some time before, I do not know whether he will come or not. . . . Julia and the children are all very well. Fred. and Buck go to school every day. They never think of asking to stay at home." Etc., etc.

107

GRANT, Ulysses S. A.L.S. 3 full pp., 4to. Head Quarters, Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 26, 1861. To Capt. Speed Butler. $225.00

A MOST INTERESTING EARLY MILITARY LETTER written less than three weeks after Grant received his commission as a brigadier general of volunteers and the day before he was assigned to the command of the district of southeastern Missouri. The letter, which gives a remarkably clear picture of the military situation in Missouri at the time, reads in part: ". . . I learn that the Springfield army (Confederate) is not moving. The most of the Mo. troops obtained a twenty days leave for the purpose of visiting their respective counties for the purpose of recruiting and fitting out. They are pressing men into service, getting wheat ground in many of the mills, and employing tailors, tinners and other mechanics in preparing an outfit. Their number in all their Camps is supposed to be about 3,000 men. If I had a sufficient force to send a regiment to Warsaw and one to Osceola there is but little doubt but their supplies could be cut off and many men captured. . . . I am growing prodigiously tired of Home Guards and begin to despair of learning anything about them. If I could get them all mounted I would send them to hold some important point away from here. They are orderly and well-behaved and might make fine troops under proper instruction but I have no one to assign to that duty." Etc., etc. Letters of Gen. Grant written at this period are extremely rare.

108

GRANT, Ulysses S. A.L.S. 5pp., 4to. Headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., Jan. 31, 1865. To Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas. $350.00

LONG AND EXTREMELY INTERESTING MILITARY LETTER relating to the preparations for the raiding expedition of General Stoneman which was sent into South Carolina in March and April, 1865, for the purpose of destroying railroads and military supplies in a section of the country which was not reached by General Sherman. This important letter, in which are associated the names of the three greatest Union generals, Grant, Sherman and Thomas, reads in part as follows: "I think an expedition from East Tennessee, under General Stoneman, might penetrate South Carolina well down towards Columbia, destroying the railroad and military resources of the country, thus visiting a portion of the state which will not be reached by Sherman's forces. He might also be able to return to East Tennessee by way of Salisbury, N. C., thus releasing some of our prisoners of war in rebel hands. . . . Three thousand Cavalry would be sufficient force to take. This probably can be raised in the old Dept. of the Ohio without taking any now under Gen. Wilson. . . . As this expedition goes to destroy and not to fight battles, but to avoid them when practicable, particularly against anything like equal forces, or where a great object is not to be gained, it should go as light as possible." Etc., etc.

109

"THERE HAS BEEN BUT ONE DEBT CONTRACTED IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS WHICH THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES CANNOT PAY. THAT IS THE DEBT OF GRATITUDE DUE TO THE RANK AND FILE OF OUR ARMY & NAVY." — General Grant, May 25, 1865.

GRANT, Ulysses S. A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Head Quarters Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865. To J. J. Talmadge, Mayor of Milwaukee. $275.00

A MAGNIFICENT LETTER WRITTEN BY GENERAL GRANT JUST AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR, in which he expresses his profound sense of gratitude to the men whose efforts and sacrifices had brought the struggle to a successful conclusion. The letter is in reply to an invitation from Mayor Talmadge to attend the great fair which was soon to be held in Milwaukee. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that he is unable to accept, on account of the extreme pressure of work at Washington, where his headquarters had been established immediately after Lee's surrender. Grant was at this time busily employed in the work of superintending the disbandment of the great Union armies, and also in the preparation of his report on the operations of the war which he submitted to Secretary Stanton the following July. Although unable to be present at the fair, General Grant heartily commends the Mayor on the project, and expresses the hope that its object, the raising of funds for the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers, will be completely realized. The letter reads as follows:

"Your very kind invitation for me to be present at the great 'Fair' to be held in Milwaukee about the last of June for the purpose of raising funds to assist in the establishment of a 'Home' for soldiers disabled in our late struggle for National existence is just received. I should like very much to be with the people of Milwaukee on that interesting and patriotic occasion but foresee the impossibility of it. At present, and for weeks to come, my duties due to the country, will confine me close to Washington.

I feel the deepest interest in the enterprise you have undertaken and hope homes will be secured for every soldier who has lost the ability to make his own independent support by his devotion to country in this war.

There has been but one debt contracted in the last four years which the people of the United States cannot pay. That is the debt of gratitude due to the rank and file of our army & Navy."

110

GRANT, Ulysses S. A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Minnetonka Beach, Minn., Sept. 2, 1883. To Mrs. Grant. $50.00

VERY FINE LETTER, written by General Grant during a trip in the Middle West shortly before the failure of the banking house in which he was a partner and his consequent financial ruin. "We arrived at this place for breakfast this morning. Minnetonka Lake is a beautiful sheet of water almost as large as Como, in Switzerland, filled with islands. . . . Tomorrow we go back to Minneapolis in the forenoon and to St. Paul in the afternoon. . . . I think the trip will prove a most enjoyable one and I would not have missed it for a great deal." Etc., etc.

111

GRANT, Ulysses S. D.S. 1p., oblong folio. n.d. $25.00

Blank certificate of membership in "The Army of the Boys in Blue," the Union Veterans' Association. With a fine signature of General Grant as Commander-in-Chief of the organization, and seal of the National Committee of Union Veterans.

112

GREELEY, Horace. *Celebrated American Journalist and Politician.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Office of the Tribune, New York, April 10, 1863. To Abijah Gilbert, the abolitionist. $40.00

AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING LETTER referring to the re-enslavement of negroes set free by the Emancipation Proclamation, in the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Greeley writes, in part: "Now, if you know how to stop their doing this wickedness otherwise than by persuading or shaming their own people into repealing the laws under which it is done, I beg you to set about doing it, and not bother with proving that a thing CAN'T be done which every day IS done. . . . I tell you frankly that I DO NOT know how to offset the Black Laws of Illinois save by changing the minds of the people, and thus their laws, but if you DO KNOW a better way I wish you every success in making your theory the accepted law of the land. But the place for this is the courts, not the stump."

113

GREELEY, Horace. A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Office of the Tribune, New York, November 22, 1863. To W. H. Parker. $50.00

INTERESTING HISTORICAL LETTER. The editor of the Tribune informs his correspondent that it will probably be impossible to print his communication to the newspaper, as they are constantly crowded with news and "can hardly find room to go over the same ground repeatedly." Greeley, however, propounds three questions bearing upon the points which his correspondent has raised.

"1. Was there any authority in this country in 1860 that could have overruled the action of Arkansas by which the colored free population were either driven into exile or reduced to slavery?

2. Is there NOW any authority competent to overrule and subvert the infernal Black Laws of Indiana and Illinois . . .?

3. Suppose Napoleon I. had, as he clearly should have done, proclaimed the enfranchisement of the Russian serfs in 1812, would he have been stopped from ever making peace with Alexander until he had set them actually free?

It seems to me that your error is clearly exposed by this last question." Etc., etc.

114

GREELEY, Horace. A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Office of the Tribune, New York, April 4, 1864. $60.00

IMPORTANT AND CHARACTERISTIC LETTER written during the presidential canvass previous to Lincoln's renomination, and showing Greely endeavor-

Executive Mansion,

Washington, Sept. 30, 1863.

Hon. Francis S. Cochran

Baltimore, Md.

Mrs L. is now at home & would be pleased to see you any time. If the grape vine has not passed away, she would be pleased to join in the entertainment you mentioned.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln.

Autograph Letter of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
to Francis S. Cochran
(See No. 47)

No Text
Available

ing to arouse opposition to the President. It reads in part: "I wish to say through you to our friends in Congress that if they believe we ought to have another President for the next term they must ACT, and act boldly. I am willing to do my part, but Mr. Blair's postmasters make me rue it. . . . If you are in for a contest, at least 100 Members of the House should unite in a public resolution that the nomination be postponed to the first Tuesday in September — at least to the middle of August. And if you all mean to cave in, just let me know it, that I may govern myself accordingly."

115

HALE, John P. *Noted Anti-Slavery Politician; Senator from New Hampshire during the Civil War.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Washington, June 7, 1862. To PRESIDENT LINCOLN. $15.00

A MOST INTERESTING CIVIL WAR ITEM, being a letter of introduction to the President for a certain John Ridgway of Boston, who desired an interview with Mr. Lincoln "in reference to an ingenious invention of his for firing guns."

116

HATCH, Israel T. *Postmaster at Buffalo during the Civil War; prominent member of the Democratic Party in New York State.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Buffalo, March 10, 1863. (To. Gov. Horatio Seymour.) $25.00

INTERESTING HISTORICAL LETTER from one of Gov. Seymour's closest political associates, referring to the notorious inaugural address of the governor and its reception in England and France. Hatch had recently returned from a visit to Europe where he had met Slidell and his Southern colleagues in Paris. He reports that "they desire to get rid of this war upon any terms that could be regarded by the world as honorable" and that "they don't hesitate in saying openly that they would unite at once with the North, leaving New England to be reunited to Old England or the Devil. England and France are both looking with more interest to your public action as the Representative of the Victorious Democracy in the North than to ANY FOOLISH ACTION OF THIS LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION. ITS ABOLITION STATESMANSHIP & GENERALSHIP ARE NEVER REFERRED TO IN THE FRENCH OR ENGLISH JOURNALS EXCEPT IN THE MOST CONTEMPTUOUS LANGUAGE." Etc., etc.

117

HATHAWAY, B. W. *Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the State of California.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. San Francisco, January, 1861. To PRESIDENT-ELECT ABRAHAM LINCOLN. $20.00

INTERESTING LETTER on the stationery of the California State Republican Central Committee and issued apparently to one of the Republican politicians in Washington for use in obtaining a government post for some deserving member of the

party from California. The letter was never used for this purpose, the space left for entering the name remaining blank.

118

HAY, John. *Secretary of State in McKinley's and Roosevelt's Cabinets; Private Secretary and Biographer of Abraham Lincoln.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, November 27, 1861. To Charles Stewart. $35.00

INTERESTING EARLY LETTER written by Hay during the first days of his service as secretary to President Lincoln. He informs his correspondent that the President has signed a certain document in question, as requested, and that it is enclosed.

119

HAY, John. A.L.S. 1p., folio. Legation of the United States, Paris, Aug. 27, 1866. To Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough. Together with a copy, in Hay's autograph, of a letter from E. J. Morris, American Minister at Constantinople, to John Bigelow, American Minister at Paris. $50.00

One of John Hay's first letters in the rôle of diplomat. Addressed to the commander of the U. S. European Squadron, and written by Hay as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Paris, it transmits a copy, in Hay's handwriting, of a letter from the American Minister at Constantinople suggesting the advisability of a visit by an American man-of-war to Crete, Cyprus, Beirut and other ports on the Syrian coast, on account of disturbances there and the consequent menace to American interests.

120

"AS TO THE MOTIVES WHICH INFLUENCE PUBLIC MEN IN THEIR OFFICIAL ACTS, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING, IS THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY MATERIAL."

— John Hay.

HAY, John. A.L.S. 3pp., 12mo. Cleveland, October 15, 1891. To Charles Marseilles; with addressed envelope. $50.00

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER in reply to his correspondent's inquiry regarding an alleged conversation of President Lincoln. Hay regrets that he is unable to shed any light on the points mentioned, and continues: "It is almost impossible to obtain evidence as to the motives which influence public men in their official acts. Documentary evidence, in their own handwriting, is the only absolutely trustworthy material, and that is rarely at hand. *Ex post facto* conversations, recorded for controversial purposes, I regard as wholly worthless; yet the magazines and newspapers are flooded with them." Etc.

121

HAY, John. A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Department of State, Washington, Oct. 12, 1898. To William Dean Howells. $35.00

FINE FRIENDLY LETTER in response to a request from Howells in behalf of his brother, for an appointment under the State Department, presumably a consular or diplomatic post. After explaining at some length his helplessness in the matter owing to the fact that the only vacancies in prospect were to be filled by appointees of the President and of various Senators, Secretary Hay continues, in part: "What do you think of yourself for having, as I understand, visited London during my period of gilded misery there and not having let me know you were there? You are one of the men whose company and conversation I have most coveted all my life and have had the least of. I wish I might hope to see something of you, here or at Newbury, before I die. I am not going to live forever." Etc., etc.

122

HAY, John. L.S. 1p., 8vo. Department of State, Washington, June 4, 1903. To Mrs. Laura C. Langford. $35.00

INTERESTING LETTER in answer to an inquiry regarding certain letters of Abraham Lincoln. "I have received your letter of the 2nd, and return the two letters by Mr. Lincoln, which you enclosed. I am sorry to say I cannot tell you who wrote the manuscript. The signatures, of course, are genuine, but the body of the letters was written by one of the clerks in the White House. It was not Mr. Nicolay or myself. The letters you referred to, September 11, 1863, and October 21, 1862, are printed in the 'Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln,' by Nicolay and Hay. The letter of the 3rd of July, 1862, was a circular letter, also printed in the Complete Works." Etc., etc.

123

HAY, John. A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, n.y. $35.00

INTERESTING LETTER in reply to a correspondent's inquiry regarding certain alleged expressions of opinion on the part of President Lincoln. "We have not considered it necessary to enter into any discussion of Miss Carroll's claim, and it is our invariable custom to decline answering questions as to our personal recollections of Mr. Lincoln's opinions." Etc.

124

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES ON LINCOLN

HAYES, Rutherford B. *President of the United States.* A.N.S. 1p., 8vo. Fremont, Ohio, January 21, 1887. $100.00

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES HAS WRITTEN FROM HIS HOME IN FREMONT, OHIO, whither he had retired after the expiration of his term, as follows:

"TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, MORE THAN TO ANY OTHER MAN, THE CAUSE OF UNION AND LIBERTY IS INDEBTED FOR ITS FINAL TRIUMPH.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Fremont, O.,
21 Jany. 1887."

125

HERNDON, William H. *Law Partner and Biographer of Lincoln.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Springfield, Ills., Dec. 15, 1866. To Mr. Morris. $35.00

FINE SPECIMEN, commenting upon a letter of Abraham Lincoln which his correspondent has sent for Herndon's inspection. "The letter is Lincoln all over, is it not? I thank you for it. Enclosed is the slip of paper you sent in the letter as interpreter. The letter is plain, and it does not need the slip to explain." Etc.

126

GRANT OR LEE? WHICH WAS THE GREATER GENERAL?

HERNDON, William H. A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Springfield, March 26, 1889. $50.00

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER in response to a correspondent's inquiry as to his opinion regarding the respective merits of Generals Grant and Lee as military leaders. Herndon replies: "I am not a military man and hence not competent to give a good opinion on the merits of your question, namely, which is the greater General, Grant or Lee. Lee had more of the military dash than Grant, but Grant had more of the bull-dog courage and persistency of fight. Hence Grant's determined onset and pursuit wore out the dash of Lee. Lee represents the French dash, while Grant represents the German PLUCK and COOL CALM PURSUIT. Under these circumstances, Grant would always conquer Lee under equal & identical conditions. In my humble opinion Grant was a better general than Lee. A cool head will whip a hot head always under equal & like conditions. Grant represents the cool North while Lee represents the hot haste of the South. Grant was successful. Lee was unsuccessful. Nothing succeeds like success. Success is a good test of merit in all the walks of life. It is possible that Lee had a greater military knowledge — more of the science of war than Grant, but not more tact — skill — the power to use men in war. You now have my poor and hasty opinion of which is the greater general — Grant or Lee."

127

HERNDON, William H. A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Springfield, Illinois, September 23, 1889. $150.00

Thanking his correspondent for his complimentary letter REGARDING HERNDON'S RECENTLY PUBLISHED LIFE OF LINCOLN. "I am pleased to know that you like my Life of Lincoln. The book is not what it ought to be and yet it is the best thing that I could do under all the circumstances. Let me assure

you that the picture drawn of Lincoln is correct to the letter and the spirit. Truth was due the good people and truth was due the great dead." Etc., etc.

128

A BOSTON ABOLITIONIST ADMONISHES PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET

HEWETT, S. C. *Boston Physician and Abolitionist.* 2 A.L.S. 12pp. in all, 4to. Boston, April 22-23, 1861. To President Lincoln and his Cabinet. $25.00

TWO REMARKABLE LETTERS, of unusual significance as illustrating the extreme abolitionist attitude in the days following the firing on Fort Sumter, and throwing an interesting light on the radical anti-slavery state of mind at this stage of the national crisis. Dr. Hewett writes at considerable length warning Lincoln of the direst consequences that were bound to follow his "hearing to" any compromise with the South. He casts grave suspicion upon the loyalty of General Scott, and Secretaries Seward and Chase, advising the President to expel them from office and out of Washington as well. A typical excerpt from one of the letters follows:

". . . It is time that the President and his Cabinet knew that the people have lost confidence in them, as being fit for this emergency. I wrote President Lincoln previous to his arrival at Washington, that all the free states were loyal to the flag, and would support him in any vigorous measures he would take to put down the seceders. It wants at least 50,000 troops to hold Washington. And it is my opinion that General Scott is just as much of a traitor as Major Anderson. And it is my opinion that, to-day, he would be glad to see Washington in the hands of the South. . . . The news has come to Boston today that the South has made proposals to the President for a cessation of hostilities, in order that there might be a compromise made. If the President & Cabinet take such a proposal under consideration for a moment, I hope they will all be blowed higher than ever a balloon ever was seen." Etc., etc.

129

A MAGNIFICENT ANDREW JOHNSON LETTER

JOHNSON, Andrew. *President of the United States.* A.L.S. 8 full pp., 4to. Washington, Feb. 9, 1851. To Major Samuel Milligan. $875.00

A LONG AND EXTREMELY INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER, written by Johnson while a member of Congress, to one of his oldest friends and supporters in Tennessee. The letter is marked "Confidential" and refers at considerable length to Johnson's candidature for re-election, throwing much light on the political situation at the time. In full holograph letters Johnson is one of the rarest of the Presidents. A brief excerpt from this splendid letter follows:

". . . I have read your letter carefully and think I have comprehended the whole matter as you do and have no doubt of your having taken the right view of the subject. There is nothing Mr. Haynes and the clique he is connected with could do that would surprise me in the slightest degree, for I consider them capable of conde-

scending to any kind of means that would attain their end fair or foul. By the same mail I received several letters from Hawkins County, all very much of the same tone as yours, manifesting much interest and giving unusual encouragement so far as the people are concerned — all assuring me that a large majority of the democracy are decidedly for me — some of them say three-fourths. . . . Milligan, now is the time to dispose of this fellow. If it is done now in a proper manner, he will be out of the way hereafter. Whether I succeed or no I desire the district to be rid of him, and if nothing else can be done we can drive the district, by making it so hot, into the nomination of a third candidate, which will relieve the people of both. . . . I shall be at home as soon after the adjournment as it is possible and 'God willing' will go into the fight in good earnest. I neither care for him or dread him in any way, mentally or PHYSICALLY. In a single contest I think I can beat him easily and am more than willing to try it that way." Etc., etc.

130

JOHNSON, Andrew. A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Washington, June 25, 1852. To W. M. Lowry; with franked address. $450.00

INTERESTING LETTER, written by Johnson while a member of Congress, referring to the establishment of a new postal route in Tennessee, and mentioning the Baltimore convention of the Democratic Party, then in progress, which nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency. ". . . There is no news of interest — the convention is now in session at Baltimore — nothing definite done as yet — there are ten thousand conjectures — all excitement." Etc.

131

ANDREW JOHNSON TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN

JOHNSON, Andrew. L.S. 1½pp., 8vo. State of Tennessee, Executive Department, Nashville, Sept. 30, 1864. To PRESIDENT LINCOLN. $150.00

INTERESTING LETTER, written by Johnson as Military Governor of Tennessee, introducing to the President a certain Jean Joseph Gears, a Union sympathizer from Alabama, whom Johnson recommends as "a gentleman of integrity and respectability. He is one of the few in that country who stood firm to the Union." Etc., etc.

132

JOHNSON, Andrew. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Greeneville, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1872. $35.00

VERY GOOD SPECIMEN; in response to his correspondent's request for his autograph. Written in pencil. HOLOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON ARE VERY RARE.

133

JOHNSON, Andrew. A.N.S. on card. (Washington), n.d. To Mrs. Wallace; with original envelope. $15.00

GOOD SPECIMEN; written apparently as President. He informs his cor-

respondent that he believes he can make "an arrangement that will suit," etc., presumably for an interview. The message appears on one side of the card, and President Johnson's signature in full on the other. Written in pencil.

134

JOHNSON, Andrew. L.S. 1p., 4to. Executive Mansion, March 6, 1867. $40.00

FINE SPECIMEN, appointing Prof. Benjamin Pierce, the distinguished Harvard mathematician, a member of the Light House Board, in place of Prof. Alexander D. Bache, who had recently died.

135

JOHNSON, Andrew. CARD OF ADMISSION TO THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL, April-May, 1868. $5.00

Interesting historical memento, being a card of admission to the gallery of the Senate for the impeachment trial of President Johnson.

136

KEENE, Laura. *Celebrated American Actress; played with her Company in "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the night of President Lincoln's assassination.* A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. June 24, n.y. $20.00

FINE FRIENDLY LETTER, written on mourning stationery, informing a fellow artist that her plans "are not yet formed for next season. When they are you shall hear from me. Keep me informed of your address." Etc. SCARCE.

137

KENNEDY, John C. G. *American Statistician; Superintendent of the Census during the Civil War.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Washington, June 26, 1863. To Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York. $25.00

FINE HISTORICAL LETTER written a few days before the Battle of Gettysburg, when the Confederate Army, under Lee, flushed with the successes of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, was preparing to invade Pennsylvania. The Superintendent of the Census appeals to the Governor of New York to exercise all the influence he can bring to bear to persuade the President to put McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac in place of Hooker. "With the enemy in two of the loyal states, where, if they followed our example in some respects, the air would be black with the smoke of conflagration and may at any moment become so when all available spoil has been secured, with the capitol of two states and that of the government menaced, IS IT A TIME TO WITHHOLD FROM THE PRESIDENT THE

EXPRESSION OF INDIVIDUAL OPINION AS TO WHAT THE COUNTRY DEMANDS AND WHO SHOULD BE INVITED TO TAKE COMMAND OF OUR ARMY. I BELIEVE THE PRESIDENT WISHES McC. WERE IN THE PLACE OF HOOKER." Etc., etc.

138

KETCHUM, Hiram. *Prominent New York Democrat.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. New York, January 27, 1863. To Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York. $25.00

INTERESTING LETTER of congratulation to the governor on the occasion of his inaugural message. "I cannot magnify the importance and responsibility of your public position at this time. May you be Divinely assisted in the performance of your duty. I pray you stand by your ground that the country MUST NOT BE DIVIDED. But let the remedy for all our troubles be found in the ballot box. . . . LET IT BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD IN ADVANCE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION TO SUCCEED THE PRESENT, WILL REPUDIATE AND DECLARE NULL AND VOID THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT EMANCIPATING SLAVES, AND ALL ACTS AND DOINGS UNDER IT. What I most fear now is that the people will become so heedless and impatient as to anticipate the decisions of the ballot box. This would be a great, and, I fear, a fatal mistake." Etc., etc.

139

KIMBALL, Nathan. *Distinguished Brigadier General in the Civil War.* A.L.S. 2½pp., 4to. Loogootee, Martin Co., Indiana, April 16, 1861. To Governor Morton of Indiana. $35.00

FINE LETTER tendering a company for service in the Union army. Governor Morton accepted his offer and Kimball was shortly afterward appointed colonel of a regiment of Indiana volunteers, serving at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Vicksburg. The letter reads in part: "Being desirous to render my assistance to the government, I address you to request that you will accept of my services and that I will bring with me a company of good and true men. Though we are located in the strongest OPPOSITION SECTION in the state, I can assure you that the old flag will be sustained by our citizens. The recruiting is but slow as yet. I commenced this morning & in a village of 250 inhabitants, I have some thirty odd on my list. . . . I voted in the last election for Bell & Everett & pledged myself then to live and die for the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws & I AM NOW READY TO GIVE MY ALL IN DEFENCE OF THOSE PRINCIPLES & HONEST OLD ABE." Etc., etc.

140

KING, Preston. *United States Senator from New York during the Civil War; close friend and supporter of Andrew Johnson.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Washington, April 24, 1865. $35.00

FINE LETTER WRITTEN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AFTER LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION. "Your letter and the paper are recd., for which

accept my thanks. It is difficult to realize that the horrible crime which has filled the whole country with grief is a fact. I have to say even in the midst of the mourning visible in every face that I fully believe the confidence so universally expressed in Mr. Johnson is well founded."

141

MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED COPY OF NICOLAY AND HAY'S "LINCOLN"

LINCOLN, Abraham. NICOLAY, John G., and HAY, John. Abraham Lincoln: A History. Illustrated. 10 vols., 8vo, full blue crushed French levant morocco, panel design on sides, gilt-tooled emblematic design consisting of shields, etc., in corners, Lincoln's facsimile signature in gilt on obverse covers, gilt panelled backs, with eagle and shield designs, doublures of red French levant, wide border of blue French levant beautifully decorated with a floriated roll design in gold and panel of gold lines, gilt tops, uncut. New York, 1890. $1,500.00

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED COPY OF THIS MOST AUTHORITATIVE OF LINCOLN BIOGRAPHIES, embellished with more than one hundred engraved portraits, original photographs, views, broadsides, facsimiles, compaign badges and other rare and interesting Lincoln memorabilia, and TWENTY-FIVE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS OF LINCOLN, MEMBERS OF HIS FAMOUS WAR CABINET, HIS PRINCIPAL GENERALS AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED CONTEMPORARIES, UNION AND CONFEDERATE.

The autographs include Autograph Letters Signed, Letters Signed and Documents Signed of the following:

Abraham Lincoln; John G. Nicolay; John Hay; Daniel Webster; General Winfield Scott; Henry Clay; President James Buchanan; Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin; Jefferson Davis (President of the Confederacy); Simon Cameron (Secretary of War); Gen. Geo. B. McClellan; Gen. G. T. Beauregard; Gen. John G. Fremont; Edwin M. Stanton (Secretary of War); Com. John L. Worden (Commander of the Monitor); Gen. Fitz-John Porter; Salmon P. Chase (Secretary of the Treasury); Gen. John M. Schofield; Gen. U. S. Grant; Gen. Jos. Hooker; Gen. Oliver O. Howard; Andrew G. Curtin (War Governor of Pennsylvania); Edward Everett; Gen. Wm. T. Sherman; Hugh McCullough (Secretary of the Treasury); Gen. Benj. F. Butler; Gideon Welles (Secretary of the Navy); Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; etc., etc.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR EVER OFFERED FOR SALE.

142

LINCOLN, Mary Todd. *Wife of President Lincoln.* A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Springfield, May 25, 1860. To Mark W. Delahay. $60.00

FINE AND INTERESTING LETTER written by Mrs. Lincoln a few days after her husband had been nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party. She

asks her correspondent to return to her an American flag belonging to one of her sons. "One of my boys appears to claim prior possession of the smallest flag, and is inconsolable for its absence. As I believe it is too small to do you any service, and as he is so urgent to have it again, and as I am sure the largest one will be quite sufficient, I will ask you to send it to us the first opportunity you may have, especially as he claims it; and I feel it is as necessary to keep one's word with a child as with a grown person."

143

MRS. LINCOLN THANKS JAMES GORDON BENNETT FOR DEFENDING HER IN THE COLUMNS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

LINCOLN, Mary Todd. A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Executive Mansion, October 25, 1861. To James Gordon Bennett. $175.00

LONG AND INTERESTING LETTER from Mrs. Lincoln to the proprietor of the New York Herald, thanking him for the loyal support given by the paper to the Administration during the early months of the war, and also for a kind reply, in the columns of the Herald, to an attack which had been made upon herself. The letter reads in part: "It is with feelings of more than ordinary gratitude that I venture to address you a note, expressive of my thanks for the kind support and consideration, extended towards the administration, by you, at a time when your powerful influence would be sensibly felt. In the hour of peace, the kind words of a friend are always acceptable, how much more so, when a 'man's foes, are those of their own household,' when treason and rebellion threaten our beloved land, our freedom & rights, are invaded and every sacred right is trampled upon." Etc., etc.

144

LINCOLN, Mary Todd. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, March 4th, n.y. To Mr. Sanford. $75.00

FINE LETTER, in which Mrs. Lincoln expresses her regret at having been unable, owing to a slight indisposition, to see her correspondent on the previous evening. She invites him to go driving with the President and herself on the same day. ". . . If disengaged, today, at 3¼ o'clock, she will be pleased to have him join them in a drive at that hour. If agreeable to him, their carriage will wait upon him at that hour." Etc., etc.

145

LINCOLN, Robert T. *Son of President Lincoln; Secretary of War under Garfield.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Chicago, July 28, 1865. $25.00

INTERESTING LETTER written on mourning stationery a few weeks after President Lincoln's assassination, informing his correspondent that a pen which he has brought from California for presentation to the President may be sent to Mrs. Lincoln at Chicago.

146

LINCOLN, Robert T. A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Chicago, January 3, 1897. To Richard Watson Gilder. $25.00

INTERESTING LETTER to the editor of the Century Magazine in regard to an article which he had been asked to write, and referring to Lincoln's famous "Lost Speech," delivered at Bloomington in 1856, when the future President prophesied that, unless a halt were called to what was going on in Kansas, "Blood will flow . . . and brother's hand will be raised against brother." The comment of the President's son on the "Lost Speech" was apropos of an article by Joseph Medill, the young reporter on the Chicago Tribune, who had much to do with the advancement of Lincoln's political fortunes, and who was at the Bloomington Convention and heard Lincoln's speech. The letter reads as follows:

"I have let your note try to induce me to be good but the more I consider it, the more do I fear that to write what I would, is to court without any special object, a good deal of unpleasant 'smartness' and with your permission, I will give it up.

As to the 'Lost Speech' matter, I must frankly say to you that I read the article with no other feeling than amusement at the length to which an 'enterprising' publisher would go, giving him credit for himself exposing the truth as to its authorship. If Medill had been left alone, he would have made up, I am sure, a much better story, with such a start."

147

HOW EDWIN BOOTH SAVED THE LIFE OF LINCOLN'S SON

LINCOLN, Robert T. L.S. 2pp., 4to. Chicago, February 6, 1909. To Richard Watson Gilder. $100.00

AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING LETTER giving Robert T. Lincoln's own account of his rescue from injury and possible death by Edwin Booth, brother of John Wilkes Booth, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City; and referring also to the portrait of President Lincoln made by G. P. A. Healy about the year 1860, which he finds is in the Newberry Library in Chicago. The portion of the letter describing how the famous actor saved the life of the President's son, reads as follows: "The incident occurred while a group of passengers were late at night purchasing their sleeping car places from the conductor who stood on the station platform at the entrance of the car. The platform was about the height of the car floor, and there was of course a narrow space between the platform and the car body. There was some crowding, and I happened to be pressed by it against the car body while waiting my turn. In this situation the train began to move, and by the motion I was twisted off my feet, and had dropped somewhat, with feet downward, into the open space, and was personally helpless, when my coat collar was vigorously seized and I was quickly pulled up and out to a secure footing on the platform. Upon turning to thank my rescuer, I saw it was Edwin Booth, whose face was, of course, well known to me, and I expressed my gratitude to him, and in doing so, called him by name." Accompanied by an extract from an article describing the incident as told by Booth to Mr. Bispham.

148

LINCOLN, Robert T. L.S. 2½pp., 4to. Hildene, Manchester, Vt., Aug. 3, 1918. To Miss Cordelia Jackson. $25.00

A VERY INTERESTING LETTER referring to certain anecdotes about President Lincoln, mentioning General Grant and others. It reads in part: ". . . I very much doubt the authenticity of the anecdote of my father, but such little stories are amusing and whether true or not, do no harm. . . . I return to you the paper executed by Mrs. Adams. I must say to you that the buttons referred to do not interest me at all. No doubt Dr. Gurley received them from my father as stated, but I very much doubt that my father received them from General Grant. Knowing the relation between General Grant and my father very well, I cannot believe that there were any circumstances under which General Grant would have presented to my father a batch of cadet buttons." Etc., etc.

149

LINCOLN, Solomon. *Antiquarian; Author of "Lincoln Genealogy" and "History of Hingham, Mass."; direct descendant of Samuel Lincoln of Norwich, England, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638; distant kinsman of the Great Emancipator.* A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Hingham, March 2, 1848. To Artemas Hale, Member of Congress from Massachusetts. $175.00

A HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT LINCOLN ITEM, written by a distant relative of Lincoln, shortly after the hitherto obscure Congressman from Illinois had attracted national attention by his great maiden speech of January 12, 1848, on the origin of the Mexican War. Lincoln had preceded this speech, and prepared for it, by the introduction, on the 22nd of December previous, of a series of resolutions referring to the President's persistent assertions that the war had been begun by Mexico. Although the resolutions and the speech were received in some quarters with a good deal of disapproval, they created a particularly favorable impression in New England where Lincoln became the object of considerable interest.

The letter reads as follows: "Our attention has been arrested in this quarter of the country by the able speech of Hon. Mr. Lincoln of Illinois made this session in the House of Representatives, and it has been a source of gratification to those bearing his name to know that the old stock has not degenerated by being transplanted. On the contrary, it exhibits fresh vigor in the fertile soil of the West.

I have often been inquired of by persons here, as to the family from which Mr. Lincoln sprung, and having the curiosity of an antiquarian, as well as of a Yankee, I have thought that gentleman would not consider it impertinent for me to ask him, through you, to enable me to answer the frequent inquiries made of me concerning him, from circumstances of my having devoted much time to the compilation of the first settlers of this town and their descendants, among whom we hope to be able to number Mr. Lincoln.

I have some recollection of seeing his name among the members of the Illinois legislature several years since and possibly he may be the same gentleman of whom Samuel Whitcomb, Esq., had some information when on a Western tour some ten or twelve years ago.

May I ask you to signify my wishes to Mr. Lincoln, that he would inform me

of the time and place of his birth, the names of his father and grandfather, their residence, and so much of his personal history as he feels inclined to impart. I suppose that if I can be aided by him in tracing his ancestors for two generations, that I may be able to supply the connecting links which connect him with the early settlers of Massachusetts."

150

LLOYD, Edward J. *Officer in the Confederate Army.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Richmond, July 9, 1861. $25.00

INTERESTING LETTER written shortly after the beginning of the war and describing conditions in the Southern capital at that time. "I have seen Gen. Beauregard frequently and have had two or three interviews with him; he is a gentleman of very pleasing address, quiet and soft manners. We have all kinds of rumors from the neighborhood of Winchester. You all are better able to tell about your safety there than I am. . . . I hope to see you before long, although MR. LINCOLN CALLS FOR SO MUCH MONEY AND SO MANY MEN NONE CAN TELL HOW LONG THIS WAR WILL LAST." Etc., etc.

151

McCLELLAN, George B. *Celebrated Union Major General.* A.N.S. in the third person. 1p., 8vo. August 3, (1861). To the President and Mrs. Lincoln. $35.00

FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF AN INVITATION TO DINE WITH PRESIDENT AND MRS. LINCOLN. A most interesting association of names. McClellan had a few days previously been assigned to the command of the Department of Washington and North-eastern Virginia. Three months later he was invested with the command of all the armies of the United States. Three years later, he was nominated by the Democratic Party to run against Lincoln for the Presidency. The note reads as follows: "Major General McClellan does himself the honor to accept the invitation of the President and Mrs. Lincoln for dinner today. Saturday, August 3rd."

152

MILLER, Josiah T. *Prominent New York State Democrat.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Seneca Falls, December 13, 1862. To Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York. $25.00

LONG AND INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER written to Seymour a month after his election to the Governorship of New York. The letter refers to the governor's forthcoming message, and Miller promises that Seymour will have his earnest and disinterested support. He hails the new chief executive of the state as the "representative man of the Democracy of the State, and of the North; and that upon your personal success depends in a great measure, under God, the welfare of our party and Country. To these views I still adhere. They have grown with my growth, and strengthened with my years. To your personal success, therefore, I devote as in times past, my entire political energies, and shall not rest until you shall be President. God grant that the wish may be realized in 1864. I ask it, not for you, nor for me, but for our Common Country, for the North, but no less for the South, for all, except New

England, which I would assign to Nova Scotia. But, my dear Sir, I feel that this the hour of your proudest triumph, is also the hour of your greatest trial, and of your greatest danger. TO FAITHFULLY DISCHARGE YOUR DUTY TO YOUR STATE AND NATION, TO THE GOVERNMENT, AND YET PROPERLY TO REBUKE AND RESTRAIN THE IMBECILE AND MALIGNANT ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON, IS NO ORDINARY TASK." Etc., etc.

153

MILLER, M. *New York State Democratic Politician.* A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Green Bush, N. Y. December 8, 1862. To Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York. $25.00

CURIOUS LETTER from one of Governor Seymour's ardent political supporters, congratulating him upon his election to the governorship, containing A VITUPERATIVE ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF "OLD GRANNY LINCOLN," and concluding with a request to the governor for patronage in the form of the appointment of a friend of the writer's as one of Mr. Seymour's military aides. "I congratulate you on your election to the office of Governor, over the brave and gallant Wadsworth, who, since the Rebellion broke out, has fought a great many political battles, in front and rear of the White House and all along Pennsylvania Avenue. . . . It makes me feel happy, if I am poor, and would to God that the lamented Douglas had lived to see his friend Seymour elected Governor of the great State of New York, and ILLINOIS REDEEMED FROM THE CONTROL OF OLD GRANNY LINCOLN, THE BROTHER OF SIMON." Etc., etc.

154

NELSON, Samuel. *Distinguished American Jurist; Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.* A.L.S. 5pp., 8vo. Washington, January 10, 1862. To Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York. $50.00

LONG AND IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER, congratulating Governor Seymour on his inaugural message, and setting forth the views of Justice Nelson on the political situation and on the proposed measures of the Secretary of the Treasury for financing the war. A brief excerpt from this HIGHLY IMPORTANT LETTER follows: "I think the public mind here is setting down upon the opinion that the south cannot be subdued by arms; and, that, under the present administration, there can be no amicable adjustment. The hate of the south, as well as of those in power, altogether forbid it. What then is left for hope for the next two years, or till 4th March, 1865? Nothing but the voice of the people North. No other power can modify or arrest the present condition in the country. If they refuse support to the war as a measure, mainly, to abolish slavery, as indicated by the Proclamation, it must come to an end, even within the limits of this Presidential term." Etc., etc.

155

NICOLAY, John G. *Private Secretary and Biographer of Lincoln.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, April 22, 1864. To Jackson Grimshaw. $100.00

FINE HISTORICAL LETTER to a friend, regarding the assignment of an

officer at New Orleans, and containing a long and interesting section dealing with the political situation during the spring preceding Lincoln's second nomination for the Presidency. It reads in part: "There is but little stir in politics here just now. A few discontented Radicals in New York are agitating in Fremont's behalf, but they are a skeleton organization and have no public sentiment at their back. In this city, a few original Chase men, chagrined that their favorite gave out so early in the Presidential race, still live in hope that something may turn up to their advantage in the Baltimore convention, and to this end also echo and magnify the mutterings of the Promoters. . . . But their whole scheme will come to nothing. MR. LINCOLN WILL BE RE-NOMINATED AND RE-ELECTED UNLESS THERE SHOULD BE AN UNEXPECTED AND SURPRISING REVOLUTION IN POLITICS BEFORE NOVEMBER NEXT."

156

NICOLAY, John G. A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Washington, February 24, 1878. To Frank W. Ballard of the New York Evening Mail; with addressed envelope. $75.00

INTERESTING HISTORICAL LETTER referring to Almquist, the eccentric Swedish novelist, and his alleged employment as a private secretary by President Lincoln. "I cannot imagine how the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica could have been imposed upon by such a story. President Lincoln never had such a secretary, and no person ever stood in any relation to him who by the wildest stretch of imagination could be held to answer such a description. Upon inspection, you will see that the allegation substantially confutes itself. Almquist is said to have been born in 1793, and was therefore when Mr. Lincoln became President, already burdened with sixty-eight years. THE ASSERTION THAT MR. LINCOLN EMPLOYED AN ALIEN, A FUGITIVE, A CRIMINAL AND ALMOST A SEPTUAGENARIAN AS A SECRETARY, IN WAR TIMES, IS NOT ONLY UTTERLY UNTRUE, BUT IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHARACTERISTICS, AND OF AMERICAN CUSTOM AND HABITS, PALPABLY ABSURD."

157

LINCOLN PROPOSES TO OFFER THE CONFEDERATE STATES $400,000,000 FOR EMANCIPATION, PEACE AND THE RATIFICATION OF THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT IN 1865

NICOLAY, John G. A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Washington, January 30, 1886. To Edgar T. Welles, son of Gideon Welles. $100.00

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER written by Nicolay while he and John Hay were at work on the last volume of their monumental life of Abraham Lincoln, asking the son of Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy to transcribe for him from his father's diary the passage referring to a proposition for an attempted settlement of the war, which the President submitted to his cabinet on February 5, 1865. LINCOLN HAD DRAWN UP A MESSAGE EMBODYING A MAGNANIMOUS OFFER OF FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS TO THE REBEL STATES FOR

EMANCIPATION, PEACE AND THE RATIFICATION OF THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT, THE PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN SIX PER CENT GOVERNMENT BONDS. THE PRESIDENT READ THE DRAFT OF THIS MESSAGE TO THE CABINET AND ASKED FOR THEIR OPINIONS AND ADVICE. The proposition met with unanimous dissent and was dropped. Mr. Nicolay thanks his correspondent for extracts already transmitted and proceeds: "I wish now to ask you for one additional extract. On the fifth day of February (I think) 1865, President Lincoln read to his cabinet a short message which he proposed to transmit to Congress, asking that he be authorized in his discretion to pay $400,000,000 to the rebel states for emancipation, peace, and the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, etc. It appears that the cabinet unanimously disapproved the project, and Mr. Lincoln did not further urge it. I would like to have a transcript of what your father's diary says on this matter."

158

NICOLAY, John G. A.L.S. 1½pp., 8vo. Washington, Feb. 17, 1894. To Richard Watson Gilder. $50.00

FINE LETTER ACCOMPANYING THE MANUSCRIPTS OF FOUR ARTICLES ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN which Nicolay had written for the Century Magazine.

"I send you today the MSS of four 'Lincoln' articles. I do not know whether they are good, bad, indifferent, or too long — that is for you to decide. They are

1. Lincoln in Politics.
2. Lincoln in the Campaign of 1860. Part I.
3. Lincoln in the Campaign of 1860. Part II.
4. Some incidents in Lincoln's Journey from Springfield to Washington.

Nos. 2 and 3 really belong together, but I divided them because they seemed too long." Etc., etc.

159

LINCOLN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NICOLAY, John G. A.L.S. 2pp., 8vo. Washington, May 20, 1894. To Richard W. Gilder. $50.00

FINE LETTER in reply to an inquiry from the editor of the Century Magazine in regard to the views of Abraham Lincoln on woman suffrage. "I know of no allusion or reference by Mr. Lincoln to the question of female suffrage, except that made in the card printed in the Sangamon Journal under date of June 13, 1836 (and which is reprinted in Lincoln's Complete Works, Vol. I, page 7), in which he says: 'I go for all sharing the privileges of the government with those who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently, I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, (by no means excluding females).' So far as I know, the topic is nowhere else mentioned in his writings, speeches, or letters, nor did I ever hear him refer to it in conversation either directly or indirectly."

160

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION IN DELAWARE

NICOLAY, John G. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Washington, February 14, 1896. To F. M. Hopkins. $75.00

INTERESTING LETTER referring to certain manuscripts of Lincoln embodying the President's suggestions for compensated emancipation in Delaware. It reads as follows: "My colleague, Colonel Hay, asks me to answer your letter of February 10 to him, making inquiry about certain autograph MSS. of Mr. Lincoln's which, in the winter of 1861-2, embodied his suggestions for compensated emancipation in Delaware. So far as I can judge from the printed description of them in the clipping which you enclose, they appear to be originals."

161

NICOLAY, John G. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Washington, November 13, 1896. To C. C. Buel. $60.00

INTERESTING LETTER. Mr. Nicolay replies to his correspondent's inquiries regarding certain reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln which he describes as "entirely harmless." "IT IS ALTOGETHER UNLIKELY THAT LINCOLN EVER WHITTLED IN THE COURT ROOM, or that Stanton was present at the trial of the Rock Island case, but I have no certain knowledge on these points and can neither affirm nor deny. The sun will rise and set just the same if you print them."

162

NICOLAY, John G. A.L.S. 3pp., 4to. Washington, January 6, 1897. To Robert Underwood Johnson. $75.00

INTERESTING REPLY to the inquiry of Mr. Johnson regarding the credibility of Whitney's recollections of certain speeches of Abraham Lincoln, which it had been proposed to publish in connection with a series of Articles in the Century Magazine. "Mr. Whitney was a personal friend of Lincoln's, and saw something of him from time to time, and is perhaps a good talker; but in my judgment has no qualifications whatever for a successful writer of either history or reminiscence." Etc., etc.

163

PRESIDENT LINCOLN CALLS A MEETING OF THE CABINET

NICOLAY, John G. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Washington, April 24, n.y. To Gideon Welles. $100.00

A VERY INTERESTING HISTORICAL ITEM. Mr. Nicolay transmits to the Secretary of the Navy President Lincoln's call for a cabinet meeting the same evening.

"Hon. Secretary of the Navy,

Dear Sir:

The President desires a meeting of the Cabinet at 8 P.M. this evening.

Yours truly,

April 24th." Jno. G. Nicolay.

164

O'CONOR, Charles. *Distinguished American Lawyer.* A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. New York, December 31, 1860. To Henry S. Randall. $50.00

REMARKABLE HISTORICAL LETTER written shortly after Lincoln's election to the Presidency and referring to the political situation in New York. "I WOULD CHEERFULLY HAVE GIVEN ALL THE POWER AND THE PATRONAGE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR MANY YEARS TO ANY ONE OF THE MEANEST FELLOWS WHO COULD BE PICKED UP IN THAT REGION TO PURCHASE THE DEFEAT OF LINCOLN'S ELECTORS. I imagined that that defeat only was indispensable to the preservation of our Present Union. To preserve it was the only motive of action with me: then or now its safety could command from me any sacrifice. The future looks gloomy indeed, still we must strive for the best whenever an opportunity for doing good shall present itself." Etc.

165

OGDEN, D. A. *Prominent New York State Democrat.* A.L.S. 8pp., 8vo. Penn Yan, July, 1864. To Gov. Horatio Seymour. $25.00

LONG AND VERY INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER written to Governor Seymour by one of his staunch supporters a month before the opening of the Chicago convention of the Democratic Party. The governor's correspondent condemns the Lincoln administration in unequivocal terms and declares that "the present dynasty is weak, is corrupt, is under the control of mere cunning politicians without capacity or statesmanship, and it has so outraged good sense and sound principle, and so overrode constitution and laws, and is so peristent in its wrong doings that I have no hope from it; IT IS REALLY LINCOLN'S DYNASTY and not in the proper sense of the term a National Administration." Ogden then goes on to compare the Governor and General McClellan as to the number of votes each would be likely to command, and refers to the strong peace element in the Democratic Party, whose demands must at least be considered, and commends the governor's course in regard to the recent suppression of the New York World and the Journal of Commerce. He is confident that there is "a very general and an increasing desire for a change. The finances are becoming deranged and alarming, and Republicans of means begin to look with apprehension to the future. MR. LINCOLN IS LOSING STRENGTH RAPIDLY unless I am greatly mistaken." Etc., etc.

166

OWEN, E. H. *Connecticut Republican; Supporter of General Fremont.* A.L.S. 2½pp., 4to. Hartford, September 20, 1861. To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. $25.00

INTERESTING HISTORICAL LETTER, referring to Gen. Fremont's emancipation proclamation and to the rumored impending removal of that officer from the command of the Department of the West. Fremont's proclamation of military emancipation, and Lincoln's order revoking it, produced an acrimonious discussion of

the slavery question throughout the Union. The incident made the name of Fremont a rallying cry for those who held extreme anti-slavery views, and to a certain extent raised him to the position of a new party leader. This letter, written by a man who hailed Fremont's act with unbounded approval, reads in part as follows: "I feel greatly distracted, fearing the administration are about to make some movement that may occasion the resignation of Gen. Fremont, or that they may remove him to some other position. It has been my fortune to meet several gentlemen, within a week, from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan and you would be surprised to hear them speak on this subject. THEY UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMN THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER AND AS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE OF FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION. . . . The truth is, the Proclamation of Fremont has taken hold of the hearts of the people. You must be aware that there has been a strong feeling all through the Free States, that there has been a great want of efficiency in the War Department, and the feeling now is very general that Fremont is the man for his position, and I am confident that his removal or resignation at this crisis will be a sadder blow to the country than the Bull Run defeat." Etc., etc.

167

PARKER, W. H. *Prominent New England Abolitionist.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Middlebury, Vt., March 20, 1863. To Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune. $25.00

FINE LETTER commenting on a recent statement in the Tribune to the effect that the rebel states could save slavery by a prompt withdrawal from rebellion. The writer shows that this position is untenable, and that the slaves, having once been made free, can never become bondmen again. He points out that "the Proclamation is something very different from an invitation to the slaves in the rebellious districts to come and be made free; it is a subtantial declaration that they are free, from and after the date of the Proclamation of January 1st, 1863. . . . THE PRESIDENT CANNOT, IF HE WOULD, RECALL HIS PROCLAMATION AND REMAND THESE MEN TO SLAVERY." Etc., etc.

168

PELOUZE, Louis H. *Distinguished American Officer in the Civil War.* A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Fort Randall, Utah Territory, March 4, 1861. To Col. John Munroe. $25.00

INTERESTING LETTER written on the day of Lincoln's first inauguration. Lieut. Pelouze had recently been on duty in Kansas during the anti-slavery disturbances there, and at the time of writing this letter was accompanying the Utah expedition. Ominous indications of the impending outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South are contained in the young officer's references to the resignations from the U. S. service of several Southern officers, mutual friends of his correspondent and himself, and their appointment to commissions in the regiments then forming in the South. The letter reads in part: "IT IS NOW 10.30 A.M. — AND PROBABLY BUCHANAN AND LINCOLN ARE RIDING (AT THIS TIME) THROUGH WASHINGTON IN THE SAME CARRIAGE, EACH ONE

FEELING AS THE OTHER SHOULD. I have everything in readiness for any order removing us — and have my papers in readiness for any emergency. We get very little army news — outside of what is contained in the newspapers. James has sent in an extract from S. C. paper wherein Lee, James and Hallonquist are appointed captains in artillery. James writes that the pay is the same as in the U. S. service." Etc., etc.

169

PHILLIPS, Wendell. *Distinguished American Orator and Abolitionist.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. May 15, 1864. To Senator Gilbert of New York. $50.00

INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER referring to one of the calls issued by a faction of the radical wing of the Republican party for a convention to be held at Cleveland. The object was to secure the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. Phillips, anxious to defeat Lincoln at any cost, declines to sign the call, expressing the fear that it might tie his hands. "I have recd. your call — a mighty good and ringing one — every signer has my thanks. But it won't do for ME to sign. My letter proposes an UNPLEDGED convention. . . . I am so fully convinced that I shall do more to defeat A. L. by not tying my hands to any candidate, and also by so keeping myself can more efficiently forward that Convention movement that I decide to fix on no one for candidate till the Convention meets."

170

PIERREPONT, Edwardes. *Distinguished American Jurist and Diplomat; Attorney General under President Grant.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Washington, January 29, 1863. To Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York. $50.00

HIGHLY IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER written by one of the most active supporters of President Lincoln among the War Democrats to the anti-War governor of New York. The Draft Act, which six months later was to result in fatal riots in New York City, was passed by Congress a month after this letter was written. It reads in part: "I have been here since Saturday and have been well pleased to know what is behind the curtain. I ASSURE YOU THAT THE GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENT AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE CABINET (SEWARD INCLUDED) ARE FIRM IN THEIR PURPOSE TO PRESS THIS WAR AND TO MAKE NO PEACE ON ANY TERMS WHICH SEVERS THE NATION. . . . I HAVE NEVER SEEN THE PRESIDENT HALF AS EARNEST. They find plenty of men anxious to sell all the governments wants and to take the paper. They are going to make the paper and they are not going to stop the war and they are determined to draft if necessary, and they are confident the Nation will rally and that the enemy will be overthrown by their own people if in no other way. . . . We of the Democratic party ought to go strongly for the integrity of the Union so that when the war is over and we take the power we shall have a country to govern." Etc., etc.

171

PILLSBURY, Parker. *Noted American Abolitionist and Reformer.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Concord, N. H., August 27, 1864. $25.00

INTERESTING LETTER written by the lecturing agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society during the last months of the Civil War to another of the agents of the society, a Mr. Robinson. He informs his correspondent that neither the American nor the Massachusetts societies can afford to employ more agents, criticizes Lincoln's conduct of the war, etc. "It would have been so from their first espousal of the cause of Lincoln and the Republicans, but for the Hovey Fund. We were, I fear, false to our trust in supplying the sinews of such a war as they are waging. Hovey would not have done it, I know. Nor would I have voted the appropriations had I supposed the political and military demons had such entire possession of them." Etc., etc.

172

PORTER, Samuel H. *Democratic Politician of Pennsylvania.* A.L.S. 4 full pp., 4to. Lancaster, Pa., September 21, 1864. To Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York. $35.00

LONG LETTER OF GREAT POLITICAL INTEREST written shortly after the Democratic Party convention at Chicago at which General McClellan was nominated for the Presidency. On his return from the Convention, the writer had travelled through various sections of the Mississippi Valley, and he records his impressions of the political temper of the people in those sections. The letter reads in part: "I had heard of the deep seated feelings which were agitating the people of the Mississippi valley, of their dogged determination to no longer submit to the illegal and unconstitutional acts of the administration and its satellites; — yet, unless I had seen it with my own eyes, & heard what I did hear, with my own ears, I never could have realized the dread reality of the impending crisis. I feel convinced that the people in the Eastern and the Middle states are ignorant, to a great extent, of the feelings of their brethren in that great section of the Union, the Mississippi valley, which, before many years, is destined to be the heart of the nation. SHOULD MR. LINCOLN, BY FRAUD OR COERCION, SET AT NAUGHT THE EXPRESSED WILL OF THE PEOPLE AT THE BALLOT BOX, A REVOLUTION IS INEVITABLE, AND, WOE! BE UNTO THOSE WHO URGE HIM ON TO PERDITION." Etc., etc.

173

PORTER, William. *United States Consul at Tripoli during the Civil War.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Consulate of the U. S., Tripoli, May 11, 1865. To William P. Fessenden. $50.00

INTERESTING LETTER DESCRIBING THE WAY IN WHICH THE NEWS OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS RECEIVED IN TRIPOLI. "As you may suppose the news was terrible and distressing. I at once issued a circular, announcing to his Excellency the Pacha and to my illustrious colleagues the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, that the

national flag would be hoisted over the Consulate half mast for three days commencing at 12 o'clock. In one hour 15 minutes from receipt of telegram, every flag of foreign nations was hoisted over their Consulates half mast in honor of our Country." Etc., etc.

174

PRENTICE, George D. *Distinguished American Journalist; Editor of the Louisville Journal.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Louisville, February 25, 1864. To John Hancock, Kentucky Jurist. $25.00

VERY FINE LETTER from the anti-slavery editor of the Louisville Journal to his close friend, Hancock, who had been expelled from the Kentucky legislature in 1861 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. It reads in part: "I think there is a vast deal of pro-slavery feeling in all portions of the state. Be sure that, before you resign your Consulship, you make its restoration to you perfectly secure. I HAVE A VERY KIND OPINION OF MR. LINCOLN PERSONALLY, BUT I HAVE HEARD OF SOME PERFIDY ON PART OF THE ADMINISTRATION. . . . I have as little doubt as you have, my dear Hancock, that slavery is destined to be soon destroyed by this war. I predicted such a result fifty times in the Louisville Journal three years ago with a view to dissuade the maddened South from Secession. . . . I still contemplate selling out my interest in the Journal. If I do, I will assuredly come to you, no matter where you may be. I have labored in the public service, I think, long enough. I have been an editor, and a faithful one, for thirty years, the half of man's allotted time upon the earth, and certainly more than half of what is allotted to me. I can, as I believe I told you, retire upon as good a fortune as any gentleman is well entitled to have." Etc.

175

PRITCHARD, J. O. *New York State Democratic Politician.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Trenton Station, August 15, 1864. To Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York. $25.00

INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER reflecting the sentiment towards Lincoln and national affairs generally of a typical rank-and-file Democrat shortly before the election of 1864. At the time this letter was written to him, Governor Seymour was presiding at the Democratic National Convention which was meeting at Chicago. Pritchard writes, in part: "Every day brings forth some new indications that the days of the present Dynasty are numbered, and all of them confirm my mind that to the old Democratic Party must the country look for redemption. . . . I believe in carrying on the war as long as there is no chance of putting down the Rebellion by any other means. At the same time we should not lose sight of, nor shut our eyes to any indication leading to the establishment of permanent Peace. . . . I DO NOT THINK THAT ABRAHAM LINCOLN NOR HIS DEAD LETTER PROCLAMATIONS ARE THE GOVERNMENT." Etc., etc.

176

ROCKWELL, John A. *Prominent Lawyer and Member of the Washington Bar in the Civil War Period.* A.L.S. 7pp., 8vo.

Washington, November 14, 1860. To PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
$25.00

LONG AND INTERESTING LETTER, written to the President by the distinguished Washington attorney on the eve of the Civil War, referring to the likelihood of South Carolina's secession and to the generally grave situation which was facing the country. Inquiry having been made of him as to whether the President would be inclined to reply to a letter from one of the Southern Governors regarding the Chief Executive's views "on some matters connected with slavery," Rockwell, in a letter couched in the most respectful language, ventures to pass the inquiry on to Mr. Lincoln himself. The letter reads in part: "I trust that you will pardon me for addressing you in relation to a matter as to which no one can be indifferent and yourself the least of all.

"The aspect of affairs at the South is certainly very serious. South Carolina will undoubtedly secede although upon the most absurd and untenable grounds. She is given up to utter folly and madness, and if she alone were concerned, I should certainly not trouble you on the subject, but it seems to me to be exceedingly important at this moment to check, as far as possible, the spreading of this excitement and that all encouragement possible should be given to the Union loving men of the South.

The enquiry was made of me yesterday whether I thought it probable that you would answer a respectful letter from a governor of one of the Southern States enquiring as to your views on some matters connected with slavery." Etc., etc.

177

ROSECRANS, William S. *Distinguished Major General in the Civil War.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Egan, Nov., April 3, 1877. To Col. John Du Bois. $35.00

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER. General Rosecrans repudiates the assertion that President Lincoln interfered with the carrying out of his order for the execution of the Confederate spies, Autun, Williams and Peters. "YOU ARE CORRECT IN STATING THAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN *DID NOT INTERFERE* WITH THE EXECUTION OF MY ORDERS DIRECTING THE EXECUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE SPIES AUTUN, WILLIAMS AND PETERS AT FRANKLIN, NOR THOSE FOR RETALIATORY EXECUTIONS IN MISSOURI, NOR AFTERWARDS INTIMATE DISAPPROVAL OR REGRET THEREFOR."

178

SCHOULER, William. *Adjutant General of Massachusetts during the Civil War.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Adjutant General's Office, Boston, July 10, 1862. To Artemas Ward. $25.00

INTERESTING HISTORICAL LETTER regarding the quotas of men to be furnished by the various towns. It reads in part: "I have great encouragement that we shall have our men ready by the last of this month. The towns are taking hold with great spirit; some of them have already furnished their quota. The President is extremely anxious to have the Governor forward our Massachusetts men. We want to be first in this as we were in the beginning."

179

SEWARD, William H. *Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet.* A.L.S. 1 full p., 4to. Westfield, Nov. 23, 1837. To Benjamin D. Silliman. $25.00

AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING EARLY POLITICAL LETTER, congratulating Silliman upon his election to the New York legislature on the Whig ticket, referring to "Locofocoism," mentioning Thurlow Weed, etc. This fine letter reads in part:

"Well you will have a noble hour, and a season of public service in which the public attention will be intensely engaged. You will have the power of allaying the fears and quieting the excitement which Locofocoism has produced. I rejoice that you will be allowed some experience of that great happiness which arises from a faithful discharge of public duty with pure and elevated motives. I envy you not however the happiness, still less do I envy you the rank and appanages of legislative life. I have tried them all and know what they are worth. But I do envy you the pleasure of a winter in Albany with our friend the noble, generous and affectionate Weed." Etc., etc.

180

SEWARD, William H. A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Florida, Orange Co., (N. Y.), Nov. 16, 1844. To E. A. Stansbury; with address. $50.00

LONG AND EXTREMELY INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER written just after the election of 1844, which had resulted in the total defeat of the Whigs. It reads in part: ". . . We are indeed defeated, overthrown. The result of our brilliant campaign is a defeat mortifying to our pride and probably calamitous to the country. . . . We claimed votes because we protected LABOR, but we left the BLACK LABORER to his fate because 'he was fat and sleek,' and we told the WHITE LABORER that he was born in a distant land and was incapable of exercising the right of self-government. Oh a wondrous wise party we have been, how passing strange that we have failed! . . . We have yet a large mass who want further proof of the iniquity and fatuity of persecuting Roman Catholics and exiles. . . . The sooner they try the experiment over again the sooner the hour of their conviction will come. Let only we who are satisfied already reserve ourselves by protest. All the factions will have trod their wild way before 1848 and the contest then may be conducted between the two great masses which are always in conflict. Ambitious men will seek positions, and hasty not to say selfish men will join them." Etc., etc.

181

SEWARD, William H. L.S. 2pp., 4to. Washington, Oct. 8, 1864. $50.00

VERY FINE LETTER WRITTEN ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTION OF 1864, summing up the achievements of the administration, and warning against an ill-advised departure from the policies which had thus far saved the Union. ". . . All is hopeful and cheerful in the condition of our country. A base and dangerous insurrection is being successfully suppressed by the Military power it has defied. The integrity of the Republic is being maintained by inexorable and effective resistance

of secession. The flag of the Union is winning greater and more numerous victories on land and sea in a single year than it has since it was first displayed to inspire the hopes of freedom. Every hour, the prestige of the nation gathers new strength and inspires growing respect, and Liberty becomes more exclusively the distinction of our country, and the cause of Human Nature more emphatically identified with the destiny of the United States. These are the results of what the American People did in 1860. It is for them to say in 1864, whether, by heroic perseverance in the good way thus opened all shall be saved, or whether by ill-advised departure from that good way all shall be lost." Etc., etc.

182

SEWARD, William H. A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. October 19, 1864. To General U. S. Grant. $45.00

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER entirely in the handwriting of Secretary Seward and written shortly before the crucial Presidential election of 1864. "Brig. General Crawford may have occasion to call upon you with reference to a final hearing of our New York Agents for the election. It is a subject of great importance and great concern."

183

SEWARD, William H. L.S. 1p., 4to. Washington, August 26, 1867. $15.00

Informing his correspondent that he no longer has any autographs of Mr. Lincoln.

184

SEYMOUR, Horatio. *Governor of New York during the Civil War.* AUTOGRAPH LETTER. 1¼pp., folio. (Albany), August 7, 1863. To PRESIDENT LINCOLN. $175.00

FINE HISTORIC ITEM of the greatest New York-Civil War interest, being the original draft of Governor Horatio Seymour's famous letter of August 8, 1863, to President Lincoln. The correspondence between Governor Seymour and the President following the draft riots in New York City in July, 1863, forms one of the most interesting and significant chapters in the history of the participation of New York State in the Civil War. Aside from the Governor's conviction of the illegality and impolicy of the draft in general, his specific grievance was the alleged injustice in assigning the quotas, claiming that they were not in proportion to the relative population of the several districts. This letter, in which, among other things, he accuses the enrolling officers of "shameless frauds," was completed and sent to the President on the following day, August 8. It reads as follows: "On Monday last I sent you a communication with respect to the Conscription Act. I also sent some tables showing the injustice of the enrollment. Tomorrow I will send you more full and accurate statements which will place the errors, if they are not shameless frauds, in a new, clear and shocking light. I think I have information as to the manner the Law has been perverted which may enable Government to bring some of the enrolling officers to justice. However much I may differ from you in my views of the policy of your administration and although I may unconsciously —" The draft breaks off here, and concludes on the other side with the words "Peace, order and prosperity to our afflicted country."

185

SEYMOUR, Horatio. A.L.S. 2pp., folio. Executive Department, Albany, August 15, 1863. General John A. Dix, Commanding the Department of the East. $150.00

LONG AND EXTREMELY IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER WRITTEN BY GOVERNOR SEYMOUR TO GENERAL DIX IN NEW YORK CITY FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE DRAFT WAS RESUMED THERE ON AUGUST 19. The letter is apparently Governor Seymour's own copy of the original letter, entirely in his handwriting and signed by him. It marked the Governor's final, if reluctant, capitulation to the wishes of the Federal authorities in regard to the draft. A complete transcript of this interesting letter follows:

"I have received the final answer of the President to my suggestions with regard to the draft in this State. I regret that he did not see fit to comply with my request, as I am confident that a generous reliance upon the patriotism of the people to fill the thinned rank of our armies by voluntary enlistments would hereafter, as it has heretofore proved more effectual than a conscription.

As I have fully explained my views on this subject in my correspondence with the President, of which I send you a copy, it is not necessary to refer again to those topics. I had hoped the same opportunity would be afforded New York that has been given to other States, of showing to the world that no compulsory process was needful to send from this State its full quota of men to re-enforce our armies. As you state in your letter that it is your duty to enforce that Act of Congress, and as you apprehend its provisions may excite popular resistance, it is proper you should know the position which will be held by the State authorities.

Of course, under no circumstances can they perform duties expressly confided to others, nor can they undertake to relieve others from their proper responsibilities. But there can be no violations of good order, no riotous proceedings, no disturbance of the public peace which are not infractions of the laws of the State, and those laws must be enforced under all circumstances. I shall take care that all the executive officers of this State perform their duties vigorously and thoroughly, and if need be that military power will be called into requisition.

As you are an officer of the General Government, and not of the State, it does not become me to make suggestions to you with regard to your action under a law of Congress. You will, of course, be governed by your instructions and your own views of duty, and it would be unbecoming in me to obtrude my opinions upon one who is charged with high responsibilities, and who is in no degree subject to my direction or responsible to me for anything which he may do in accordance with his own judgment and in pursuance of his convictions of propriety."

186

SEYMOUR, Horatio. A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Utica, Feb. 4, 1880. To John B. Mansfield. $35.00

AN INTERESTING LETTER referring to President Lincoln and the opposition to his re-election in 1864, mentioning Gen. McClellan, Secretary Seward, Thurlow Weed, and others. "You have doubtless learned in your investigations that in an early period of the war there were hostile demonstrations against Mr. Lincoln, that in 1864 many Republicans were opposed to his re-election and some would have voted against him but for their dislike of Genl. McClellan. Their ill-will towards the Pres-

ident grew out of their dislike of Mr. Seward. Thurlow Weed of New York can tell you more of the secret history of that period than any other man." Etc., etc. This is Seymour's original holograph draft of the letter, the signature bearing a light pen cancellation.

187

"DO NOT FIND FAULT WITH MR. LINCOLN"
— Gen. William T. Sherman.

SHERMAN, William T. *Distinguished American General in the Civil War.* A.L.S. 2 full pp., 4to. Head Qrs. 15th Army Corps, Camp before Vicksburg, March 4, 1862. To Major General McDowell. $150.00

LONG AND EXTREMELY INTERESTING HISTORICAL LETTER in which Gen. Sherman asks his correspondent not to find fault with President Lincoln, and refers to the report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of General McDowell, and to the discouraging situation facing officers of high rank who are obliged to "go before a court and actually reduce to form and shape matters of accusation against himself, that he might thereby defend his fair fame." General Sherman congratulates McDowell, that in spite of the perplexities that have surrounded him, he has still given hearty and cheerful support to the administration, and goes on to say that he does not find fault with Mr. Lincoln, "who is no doubt bewildered by the vast amount of commination and recrimination which reaches him from all sides. He will himself find how much he gains by the constant change of leaders as well as Policy. . . . Inasmuch as our country is now well supplied with generals of great popular and Newspaper fame, I will gladly avail myself of the first good opportunity to seek that retirement which would be far more agreeable than to hold a transient power and be the mark of every dismissed officer and sneaking Newspaper Spy that chooses to assail."

188

SIGEL, Franz. *Distinguished American Major General in the Civil War.* A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Headquarters, Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac, Fairfax Court House, Va., Oct. 9, 1862. To President Lincoln. $20.00

INTERESTING LETTER, written a few days after Antietam, informing the President that he is sending his aide-de-camp, Captain Lyon, to represent certain matters to him.

189

SLAVE DEED AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF EMANCIPATED SLAVES

SLAVERY. Original Slave Deed. 1p., oblong 8vo. (Coahoma Co., Miss.), Jan. 30, 1848. $35.00

A MOST INTERESTING GROUP OF RELICS OF NEGRO SLAV-

ERY. A deed conveying for the sum of eight hundred dollars "a certain negro girl named Ann, aged about sixteen years, of dark complexion," etc. Together with a series of five original photographs of emancipated slaves — four of carte-de-visite size, and one large oval group portrait, size 5¼x7½ in. These portray a number of the contrabands brought back from Louisiana by Col. George H. Hanks, who was engaged in the movement for furthering the education of those recently slaves. One of the photographs shows a slave branded on the forehead with the initials of his master, and also wearing certain iron instruments of torture which were used on some of the plantations as a method of punishment. Several of the portraits are of ex-slave children of very light complexion. These have a definite value as anthropological studies in addition to their interest as mementoes of the slave system.

190

SMITH, Caleb B. *Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's Cabinet.* A.L.S. 2pp., 4to. Indianapolis, July 3, 1860. To A. M. Hancock. $60.00

INTERESTING POLITICAL LETTER relating to the campaign of 1860. Smith was one of the most influential members of the Republican party in the Middle West, and had been active in securing the nomination of Lincoln for the Presidency at the Chicago Republican Convention the previous May.

191

STANTON, Edwin M. *Secretary of War in Lincoln's Cabinet.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Pittsburgh, March 28, 1850. To Robert J. Walker. $25.00

AN INTERESTING LETTER to the former Secretary of the Treasury in the Polk administration, referring to legal matters in connection with the stoppage of the "Keystone State-Buckeye State Messenger and Clipper."

". . . As the mail is closing & I could not get the witnesses until tonight I cannot get an authentication beyond the magistrate's certificate, but will send the evidence of his official character tomorrow." Etc.

192

STANTON, Edwin M. L.S. 1p., 4to. War Department, April 28, 1862. To Thaddeus Stevens. $75.00

AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER, transmitting to the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee an estimate of additional appropriations required by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863. "The estimate is based on the wants of an army of seven hundred thousand men." Etc.

193

STANTON, Edwin M. L.S. 1½pp., 4to. Washington, June 10, 1862. To Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. $75.00

HIGHLY INTERESTING AND SIGNIFICANT CIVIL WAR LET-

TER, marked "Private and Confidential," from the Secretary of War to the commander of the Union forces in New Orleans, written shortly after the capture of that city. It refers to the appointment of Reverdy Johnson as agent there of the State Department, and to the question which had arisen with regard to Johnson's acceptability to Gen. Butler, owing to some disagreement between the two men when Butler had been in command at Baltimore the previous year. The letter, which throws an interesting sidelight on Gen. Butler and his well-known propensity for indulging in controversy, reads as follows:

"Mr. Seward desires me to say that he has been informed since selecting Mr. Johnson as Agent to visit New Orleans that he might not be acceptable to you on account of something that occurred at Baltimore during your command there. That he (Mr. S.) was altogether unconscious of your having any reason of complaint against Mr. Johnson, who was appointed because he was well known abroad, familiarly acquainted with the diplomatic representatives at Washington, and therefore supposed to be more acceptable to them than would be any other person. Mr. Seward is also quite sure that Mr. Johnson has the kindest feelings towards yourself and will perform his duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to you. In this belief, I entirely concur and hope that your relations with Mr. Johnson will be cordial and that you will be pleased with the results of his mission."

194

STANTON, Edwin M. L.S. 4pp., 4to. War Department, Washington, D. C. June 23, 1862. To Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. $100.00

LONG, INTERESTING AND HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO GENERAL BUTLER, in command of the troops at New Orleans, written shortly after the capture of that city. "Some days ago despatches were forwarded to you by the Honorable Reverdy Johnson, which I had hoped might have reached you before this time; but I learn by a telegram received this morning that he is still in New York. Questions raised by the representatives of foreign Governments, immediately after your occupation of New Orleans, occasioned delay in communicating with you until the President should determine what course would be taken with them. . . .

In regard to military matters, the newspapers give you all the news possessed by the Department in regard to other Departments. Jackson's dash at Banks, and the affair with an advanced and exposed detachment of Shield's command, were serviceable to the enemy only in reviving their spirits, and whetting up the edge of their hostility to the Government. It is hoped that General McClellan will make a decided and successful movement upon Richmond very speedily. . . . Your suggestion in regard to Vicksburg is one of great importance, apparently easy of execution, and would be productive of very important results. If your force is strong enough, or if General Halleck could co-operate with you, there could be no doubt of success." Etc., etc.

195

STANTON, Edwin M. A.L.S. 1 full p., 8vo. Washington, Nov. 29, 1864. To Gov. Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania. $35.00

FINE FRIENDLY LETTER thanking Gov. Curtin for his kind note, mentioning his own illness, etc. ". . . But the present indications are, that the ailment

under which I have been suffering, was generated by miasmatic influences to which I had been exposed, and acquired its serious form by want of care and medical treatment." Etc., etc.

196

SECRETARY STANTON'S ORIGINAL ORDER ESTABLISHING A MILITARY COMMISSION FOR THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS INVOLVED IN THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN

STANTON, Edwin M. AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT. 1½pp., 4to. Executive Chamber, Washington, May 1, 1865. $1,250.00

A LINCOLN ITEM OF THE GREATEST HISTORIC INTEREST, being Secretary Stanton's original draft of the order for the establishment of a military commission to try the conspirators implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted murder of Secretary Seward. The order, which is entirely in Secretary Stanton's autograph, is dated May 1st and was issued a few days later. The commission, composed of officers of high rank and distinction, began its sessions almost at once, sitting in Washington through the months of May and June, and on July 5th passed sentence upon the nine prisoners. Payne, Herold, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Surratt were sentenced to be hanged; Dr. Mudd, Arnold, and O'Laughlin to imprisonment for life in the Dry Tortugas; and Spangler to imprisonment for six years. The first few lines of the order run as follows:

"Whereas the Attorney General of the United States hath given his opinion:

That the persons implicated in the murder of the late President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of the Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and in an alleged conspiracy to assassinate other officers of the Federal Government at Washington City, and their aiders and abbettors . . . are lawfully triable before a Military Commission. It is ordered that the Adjutant General detail nine competent military officers to serve as a commission for the trial of said parties. And that the Judge Advocate General proceed to prefer charges against said parties for their alleged offences and bring them to trial before said Military Commission." Etc., etc.

197

SUMNER, Charles. *Distinguished American Statesman.* A.L.S. 3pp., 8vo. Washington, April 13, 1865. To Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. $50.00

A HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE DESCRIBING WHAT WAS PROBABLY LINCOLN'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY OF WAR STANTON. The President was assassinated the day after this letter was written. It reads as follows:

"I like your letter, & think it must do much good.

I find Stanton much excited. He had a full and earnest talk with the President last evening & insisted that the proposed meeting at Richmond should be forbidden. He thinks that we are in a crisis more trying than any before with the chance of losing

the fruits of our victory. He asks if it was not Grant who surrendered to Lee, instead of Lee to Grant. He is sure that Richmond is beginning to govern Washington.

The President is very anxious.

So far as I can see, his speech has fallen very dead."

198

THE EXCESSIVELY RARE AUTOGRAPH OF MRS. SURRATT

SURRATT, Mary E. *Implicated in the Plot to Assassinate President Lincoln; hanged with three other Conspirators on July 7th, 1865.* A.L.S. 1½ full pp., 4to. Surrattville, Md., Jan. 17, 1858. $450.00

A MOST INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF AN EXTREMELY RARE AUTOGRAPH, being a letter written by Mrs. Surratt shortly before she went to live in Washington where, in greatly reduced circumstances, she began keeping the small boarding house on H Street, which was destined to become the rendezvous of John Wilkes Booth and his fellow-conspirators in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln. Drawn into the meshes of the conspiracy by sheer mischance, sealing her fate through her own stupidity, Mrs. Surratt stands as the most pathetic figure among all those who were involved in the terrible tragedy of the 14th of April, 1865. It would be difficult to obtain a more striking picture of this unfortunate woman than that she gives of herself in this letter to her parish priest, asking his assistance in procuring employment for one of her sons, in order to remove the boy from the evil influence of a besotted father. Mrs. Surratt mentions her other son, John, who was also implicated in the plot, and who escaped first to Canada and then to Europe, whence he was brought back to the United States to be tried in 1868.

A complete transcript of the letter follows:

Dear Father, "Surrattville, Md.

Knowing your kind & feeling heart I will entrude on you with a few lines to beg a favour of you which I pray may be in your power to do. As Mr. Surratt will not send Isaac to chool (sic) and I have sent him as long as I have any means, I must now put him to doing of something to get his liveing and it seems impossible to get him a place in Washington. I was advised by a friend to write to you, as it was more than likely you could get him a place in some grygood house, or some other place you would think fit for him. O, I hope, Dear Father, you will try and get him something to do as it will be so much better for him to be out of the sight of his Pa, as he is drunk all most every day & I fear there is but little hope of his ever doing any better. O, I could not tell you what a time I see on this earth. I try to keep it all from the world on account of my poor children. I have not had the pleasure of going to church on Sunday for more than a year. I hope I shall be able to send John to school next year as I intend taken Annie home after this year. She is still at Bryantown & doing very well with her studies. I hope you will soon be on to see us all, though you do not come to see me it gives me the greatest pleasure to meet you in that dear little church where we all have so often meet to return Allmighty God thanks for his Graces & Blessings bestowed upon us. I will not detain you any longer. Please send me a few lines as I may hear from you, and beleave they will be greatfully received by

Respectfully yours

Jan. 17, '58 M. F. Surratt."

199

THOMAS, George H. *Distinguished Major General in the Civil War; called "The Rock of Chickamauga."* A.L.S. 1p., 8vo. Hd. Qrs., Nashville, Nov. 15, 1864. To PRESIDENT LINCOLN. $40.00

A MOST INTERESTING CIVIL WAR ITEM, penned by Gen. Thomas, a few weeks before he inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Confederate army under Hood at Nashville, in reply to an inquiry by wire from President Lincoln in regard to the size of the force under Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, which had been sent by Thomas into eastern Tennessee on a raiding expedition. Gen. Thomas's message reads as follows:

"General Gillem's force consisted of three Regiments of Tennessee Cavalry and one battery of six guns, belonging to the Governor's Guards — about fifteen hundred men. Geo. H. Thomas, Maj. Gen."

Accompanying Gen. Thomas's message is a copy of the telegram which President Lincoln had sent him.

200

USHER, John P. *Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet.* A.L.S. 1p., 4to. Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 19, 1885. $75.00

FINE HISTORICAL LETTER repudiating the charge that General Grant, in Andrew Johnson's time, dictated who should or should not sit in Congress. Usher, in his old age and living in retirement at the time this letter was written, has set down the following remarks: "A sturdy effort is being made to induce the people to believe that Genl. Grant determined in Andrew Johnson's time to decide what persons were eligible to seats in Congress and if, in his opinion, unrepentent rebels were elected and seated, to turn them out of the Capitol!

Don't you believe a word of it. There was no law for such action. To have attempted it would have been Lynch law. It is dishonoring Genl. Grant and a blemish on his great name & fame to say that he ever contemplated any such act, much less intended to employ military power in furtherance of any such purpose."

201

"WHO WILL ASK WHETHER THE PRESIDENT IS A REPUBLICAN OR A DEMOCRAT?"

— Robert J. Walker, Sept., 1861.

WALKER, Robert J. *Noted American Statesman; Secretary of the Treasury under Polk; financial agent of the United States in Europe during the Civil War.* L.S. 4 full pp., 4to. Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 19, 1861. To Messrs. Bradford, Duganne and Talmadge, Union Committee. $50.00

A LONG AND MOST INTERESTING LETTER written by the distin-

guished Northern statesman during the lull in operations that followed the battle of Bull Run, in response to the request of a committee asking him to address a meeting in New York City in support of the Union state nominations. Although unable to attend the meeting, Mr. Walker sets forth at length his views on the situation and the necessity of obliterating party differences until after the successful termination of the struggle. The letter reads in part:

". . . Until the struggle in which we are now engaged for the existence of the Government is terminated, all party questions must disappear. When we shall have settled this question, when our Flag shall float again over every state, from Ocean to Ocean, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, we may then consider subordinate party issues. . . .

If we would maintain the Government and perpetuate the Union, the people of the loyal states must be united. If we exhibited to our foes, at home and abroad, at London and Richmond, the noble spectacle of a whole people surrendering all past divisions, and uniting as one man and one party in defense of the Union, before the close of this year, we would surely crush this Rebellion. Who asks now whether Scott or McClellan are Whigs, Republicans, or Democrats? Who goes into the ranks of the noble army now defending the Union, and enquires to what party those patriotic soldiers have heretofore belonged? The President is the 'Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy,' and who will ask whether he is a Republican or a Democrat?" Etc., etc.

202

WELLES, Gideon. *Secretary of the Navy in Lincoln's Cabinet.* L.S. 2pp., folio. Navy Department, Jan. 30, 1861. To Senator John P. Hale. $25.00

AN INTERESTING LETTER in reply to a petition from the employees of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, which Senator Hale had forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, in which they ask to be paid the same wages as the workmen in Charlestown and other navy yards. Secretary Welles writes in part: "In answer to this request of the petitioners you will please inform them that the subject is not one of Navy regulation or one over which the Secretary of the Navy has control, but it is in conformity to the law of July 16, 1862, enacted while you were chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate." Etc., etc.

203

WELLES, Gideon. L.S. 2pp., 4to. Navy Department, Sept. 27, 1861. To E. L. Norton, Navy Agent at Boston. $15.00

Requiring the Navy Agent at Boston to "transmit a weekly statement of receipts and payments commencing with funds on hand, specifying amounts in cash and Treasury notes, and carrying the balance to the succeeding week . . . during the continuance of the present extraordinary expenditures." Etc.

204

WELLES, Gideon. L.S. 2½pp., folio. Navy Department, March 19, 1862. $25.00

A VERY INTERESTING CIVIL WAR ITEM, being a circular letter on the subject of the issuance of government "Certificates of Indebtedness" to creditors.

The letter explains in detail the policy and requirements of the Navy Department in connection with the payment of bills by means of these certificates, describes the proper method of keeping accounts, etc.

205

WELLES, Gideon. L.S. 2pp., folio. Navy Department, April 24, 1862. To Senator John P. Hale. $25.00

Referring to a proposed amendment of the Navy Pay bill, making it operative retrospectively for certain grades of officers, etc. "Upon the whole the Department is of the opinion that the amount which the retrospective action of the bill would take from the Treasury could not exceed ten thousand dollars." Etc.

206

WELLES, Gideon. L.S. 1p., 4to. Navy Department, Washington, June 2, 1866. To PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON. $15.00

Submitting for the President's signature the commission of James O'Kane as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, together with certain other appointments and promotions.

207

WHITE, Horace. *Noted American Journalist.* AUTO. MS. SGD., entitled "The Fame of Lincoln," consisting of about 300 words on 2pp., folio. New York, November 11, 1906. $25.00

FINE MANUSCRIPT of a brief article on the large amount of literature that has been produced concerning Abraham Lincoln. Mr. White cites as an example, a catalogue of publications relating to Lincoln which had recently come into his hands, which consisted of 641 separate items, among them two large bibliographies of Lincoln literature.

208

WILKINSON, Garth. *English Swedenborgian and Philosophical Writer.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. London, April 27, 1865. To William J. Linton, reformer and wood-engraver. $50.00

A LETTER OF EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST written after the arrival in England of the news of Lincoln's assassination. Wilkinson and his correspondent, Linton, were both ardent supporters of the abolitionist movement. The letter reads in part: "ALAS! WHAT AN ANACHRONISM JOY IS FOR THE MOMENT IN THE MARTYRDOM OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. And yet that Martyrdom gave me a new Joy, for I felt that an irresistable, an awful Heaven will be opened by it. If only they will treat the Assassin to Life & not to Death. Death is the gift to Martyrs; how should we throw it away upon murderers?" Etc., etc.

209

WINTERSMITH, Charles G. *Prominent Kentucky Democrat.* L.S. 6pp., 4to. Elizabethtown, Ky., February 23, 1863. To Gov. Seymour of New York. $25.00

LONG AND INTERESTING LETTER commending the governor for the "bold, patriotic and statesmanlike sentiments and doctrines" contained in his inaugural message to the New York Legislature. He declares that the opponents of secessionism have been led on by the government until they have become merely the instruments of the "infamous designs and plans of Abolitionism and allowed themselves to be its voting and armed defenders." The governor's correspondent suggests the advisability of withdrawing "this conservative element from an active support of Abolitionism (for it never has assisted Secessionism). . . . Could not the Conservative democratic true Union men of the country, unite in Legislative resolves, with preparation to sustain them, that THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT, ONE DECLARING MARTIAL LAW OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY AND THE OTHER FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE AFRICAN SLAVES OF THE SOUTH, ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL, VOID AND INFAMOUS." Etc., etc.

210

WOOD, Bradford R. *U. S. Minister to Denmark during the Civil War.* A.L.S. 4pp., 8vo. Copenhagen, November 28, 1861. To Cassius M. Clay, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. $35.00

LONG AND INTERESTING HISTORICAL LETTER from one American diplomat to another, written during the early days of the Civil War and referring to the European, especially the English, attitude towards the United States. It reads in part as follows: "The manner in which the war is conducted fills me with anxiety for the future. I have given my views freely to the Secretary because of its effect on Europe. Either they, or I, do not understand the question. I FEAR THAT THE PRESIDENT'S ADHERENCE TO HIS INAUGURAL ADDDRESS, AND HIS REFUSING TO ACCEPT THE ISSUE THE CONFEDERATES HAVE TENDERED, WILL BE ATTENDED WITH PERHAPS FATAL CONSEQUENCES. The state of things between the U. S. and Great Britain is bad. The liberal members of the Parliament, Cobden, Bright, Forster and others, I know, are doing all they can to prevent the breaking of the blockade, and, of course, war. Had we been successful at Bull Run or Ball's Bluff, we should have needed no friends. But we need them all until something besides defeat betide us." Etc., etc.

211

U. S. S. MALVERN, *Flag Ship of the Union Fleet on the James River.* ORIGINAL PAGE FROM THE LOG BOOK. 1p., folio. March 25-6, 1865. $25.00

UNUSUAL AND INTERESTING LINCOLN SOUVENIR, being the

page from the log book of the U. S. S. "Malvern," recording the visit of President Lincoln and his party to the flag ship, while he was on his way to Richmond, shortly after the fall of the Confederate capital. The entry runs as follows:

"At 1.40 President Abraham Lincoln, Lady and two sons, General U. S. Grant and Lady, and Major General Ord and Lady were received on board under a salute of 21 guns. At 2.30 the distinguished party left accompanied by Admiral David D. Porter and Staff in the barge and other boats, and proceeded up the river. At 3.30 they returned, took carriage and proceeded to General Ord's headquarters."

This journey, which occupied about ten days during the last month of President Lincoln's life, was beyond doubt the most satisfactory relaxation in which he had been able to indulge during his whole Presidential service.

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